THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Prussians in France.

A Review of Bismarck.

The Cuban Junta Dissolved.

Effect of Grant's Proclamation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE IRON CROSS.

Prussian Bravery Rewarded on French Soil.

Versailles (Sept 26) Correspondent London Times.

There was a parade to-day at 10 o'clocck which will have a historical interest. It was held on a remarkable arena. On the upper step of the two from which arises the pedestal of the equestrian statue of Louis the Great, stood a powerfully-built man in the prime of life, of fine bearing, with a fair full beard and a keen bright eye. Two stars are on his breast, but it does not need them to mark the Prince of Prussia. He wears his flat cap, with peak and red band, undress frock, and long boots, coming above the knee. On his left an officer of dragoons held a salver, encircled with laurels, on which was placed a heap of the Iron Crosses and their ribands, which will mark this war. The cross is of iron, with a silver edge; on one side is a crown, with the letters "F. W.," three oak leaves, and the date 1813; on the other side a crown, with the letter "W," and the date 1870. The riband is broad black with a white border. On the right of the Prince stood a group of generals and officers of the staff—Blumenthal, Tumpling, Kirchback, Voigts-Rhetz, Gottberg, Eulenburg, Heykte, Seckendorff, Schleinitz, Bissing, etc. On the step below were ranged the Duke of Coburg, the Princes of Wurtemberg and Mecklenburg Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and the Duke of Augustenburg, with their staff. In the court-yard, drawn up at right angles to the statue of Louis the Great, a splendid regiment of dismounted dragoons formed one side of the square, of which that facing the statue was constituted by two regiments in masses of grand divisions in close order, with the officers on the flanks; and on the left of the Prince, below, two lines of troops formed a kind of alley for the recipients of the crosses. A band of buglers and drummers, apart at one of the angles of the square, gave a martial welcome to the Prince when he entered and mounted the steps of the statue. There as he stood were "France triumphant over Spain," "France triumphant over the German Empire," before him, and Peace and Abundance nearer at hand, and in monumental rows on either side were his strange, grim body guard—old Du Guesclin, grim Turenne, Bayard, Conde, and the smaller greatnesses of Jourdan, Massena, Lannes, Mortier, and the rest of the illustrious sixteen who once adorned the Pont de la Concorde. Higher still! Lift your eyes and see over those serried helmets; just across the angle of the statue of Louis the Great, and above the Prince's head, as you look from the left of the court, there is an inscription on the front of the pavilion. The world knows it. The words are, "*A toutes les glories de la France.*" And the happy recipients of the Iron Cross came up, one after the other, to the number of more than thirty, and the Prince said a word or two to all, shook hands with some, and when that ceremony was over he drew his sword, raised it in the air, and with a loud voice called for "three cheers for the King." The wounded men in the gilded and pictured galleries far away must have heard the cheers which followed—three great shouts as of one tremendous threat—and then a general, Voigts-Rhetz or Sadrath, called for "three cheers for the Crown Prince," which were also given with immense effect, and the drums and bugles repeated a sort of triumphant blare and ruffle. Then the Crown Prince descended from the base of the indignant statue, and, mounting his horse, rode out to the Place d'Armes, where the generals and staff went on foot to see the march past of the troops, which excited the admiration of the crowd of French onlookers.

THE MODERN PROTEUS.

The Great Prussian Premier—Frederick Kapp on Bismarck.

From the N. Y. Nation.

I have never known a man who is so full of resources as he. It is as if half a dozen intellects had served to compose his head. Physical and moral courage, shrewdness, and an indomitable will, wit and humor, sagacity and recklessness, a certain intuitive comprehension of men's characters and calm steadiness, I do not know which of these qualities is most wonderfully developed in this modern Proteus, this personification—to finish the Greek *simile*—of both Ulyssus and Ajax. He knows no practical nor theoretical difficulty, and if there were still a proof required that he really is a great statesman, it would be given in the fact that he handles the obstacles thrown in his way as the most efficient weapons for attaining his ends. Besides this he possesses a frankness doubly surprising, as it always hits the point, and expresses itself sometimes in rough but always significant terms. Bismarck speaks English with a foreign accent, but likes to use it with his English visitors, and never misses the right word or the right expression, or fails to give a sharp point to his sentence. He enchants all his visitors with the affable manner in which he treats them. They expect to see a stiff, reserved state dignitary, and they find a ready talker, a witty companion, who laughs as heartily as they do, and with the same irreverence, at the official and unofficial nonsense which rules this world—who likes and makes a good joke, and chats with them as if they were old chums.

In his use of strong expressions Bismarck cannot be surpassed by the reddest radical. To a friend of mine he said:—"If you have some business with a high Prussian functionary, a privy councillor, you must be so rough that to beat him would appear to be the next resort; then he will be polite and obliging." And on another occasion:—"You have no idea of the self-conceit of the whole royal race." When he returned from his first interview with Napoleon, at Biarritz, he gave his opinion of the Emperor, who was almost deified at the time, in the few words:—"A good fellow, but a poor stick!" To the Austrian Minister, when this gentleman rather incredulously received one of Bismarck's assertions, he said a few weeks before the outbreak of the war of 1866:—"I never make a false statement whenever I can avoid it. In your case it is not necessary. Therefore I have no earthly interest to deceive you, and you can believe my words." When I saw him in May last, Bismarck gave me some very interesting details about his endeavors to bring about the war against Austria. "I expected," he said, "to have been ready in the spring of 1863, but our Niebelung treasure means the mobilization of 500,000 men, and it is difficult to raise it, to obtain the order from the King. On account of the secret and open opposition of the court dragons and of the intrigues and cotillion influences of princely and noble old women, it took three years before the King signed the order of mobilization and declared war. I was like a hunter creeping on his belly to get a shot at the game, but I finally struck it after enormous pains and efforts. Whenever I thought I had conquered all resistance, new difficulties sprang up. To this court rabble I am indebted for my sickness, not to my open and secret enemies. I knew beforehand that in 1866 we should be at the Austrians. Our generals, with the exception of great Moltke and bull-dog Steinmetz, were asses (*Esel*), but our fighting material was excellent; each soldier thought for himself, and the subaltern officers cannot too highly be praised for their intellect, education, and bravery. If we had been defeated at Koniggratz I should have been obliged to leave the country, for to the hatred I richly enjoyed on the part of the Liberals was added the bitter animosity of the court rabble. An old friend and general who met me on the battle-field immediately after the victory was won was perfectly right in saying to me: 'This time, Bismarck, our soldiers, with their needle guns, have fought you out of the scrape, which is much better than if the old women, with their sticks, had driven you out of the country.' In the Luxemburg question in 1867 I tried with all my power to avoid a war with France, for war is always a poor, losing business, and great nations have better things to do than to strive for military laurels. Once go to war and where will it end? Each year I gained, I considered an immense profit. The French had also threatened England, and nevertheless it did not come to a war. I therefore thought it my duty to avoid it. If the French insist upon a war they shall have it, but I apprehend that we shall have a repetition of wars, succeeding each other, like those at the end of the last and in the beginning of the present century."

When Bismarck spoke these words all Europe was in deep peace, and no one could have foreseen the thorough thrashing which the Germans would give the French.

"These diplomatists at small courts," Bismarck continues, taking up another subject, "are an unmitigated nuisance; shallow, lazy fellows who do not see and observe public affairs, but pick up court gossip from the chambermaids or ladies-in-waiting. What can you do with these good-for-nothing cosmopolitan loiterers? I cannot act as I should like to, but since I have been at the head of the foreign department I have at least cut down the list of the fatherlandless excellencies to one-half of their original number." In this way he went on for an hour with scarcely an interruption.

The popularity, however, which he has won by two successful wars, will, I apprehend, wither in the time of peace. Bismarck has neither interest for nor understanding of civil freedom, self-government, and constitutional liberty. He is a despotic character, he is an ingrained legitimist, who considers it a social calling to hold down popular development if it does not directly serve his purposes. What Germany next needs is a Bismarck for its home policy, a man who knows how to develop more fully, or rather to give free scope to, those rich resources and quality of character by which Germany has just won the admiration of the civilized world and earned the hatred of the French and the Fenians. In her days of misfortune and national degradation she had such a man in the great Baron Stein. Will she be less productive in the success of her military greatness and prosperity?

THE CUBAN JUNTA DISSOLVED.

Effects of President Grant's Neutrality Proclamation—Address of President Aldama

The "Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico" of New York was dissolved on the 13th inst., of course in obedience to the President's late Neutrality Proclamation and warning. The following is the manifesto of the President of the Junta announcing the event:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The President of the United States of America, with the object of enforcing the existing naturalization laws of this country, has published a proclamation which, although not mentioning the Cuban question, contains remarks that may be considered as referring to it. This proclamation demands of us prompt consideration. No steps of this kind would have been necessary on our part if the proclamation had ended where it speaks of persons who, breaking the laws referred to, have organized military expeditions against powers at peace with this nation, and have enlisted armed forces and prepared cruisers and other hostile ships, and likewise issued commissions for the command of said forces and ships. The undersigned is able, however, to declare solemnly that since he has entered upon the discharge of the Presidency of the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico he has been especially careful, while sending supplies to the Cuban patriots, to hold always in remembrance the laws of the country which has so nobly opened its ports to all victims of oppression and tyranny in other lands less favored by Heaven.

The materials which have been sent out of American ports to Cuba have been articles of lawful commerce, exported according to the regulations imposed by law, and with all the requisite formalities. The men who have sailed from these ports to unite themselves with the heroic soldiers who are fighting in Cuba not only for their political and civil rights, but for the abolition of slavery, were neither enlisted nor organized here. As they were nearly all Cubans, it was not found necessary to see whether they were discharging their duty as citizens; the question for us was that of transportation. At times these men in their desperation threw themselves out upon the sea in weak vessels at the imminent risk of their lives; and if there chanced to be among them foreigners, it may be said that these were moved solely by the same generous feeling which inspired Lafayette when he came over here to aid the American people in their rebellion against the British Government. As to the despatching of vessels, it will be sufficient to record as a fact that not one of them has been of service to the Cuban revolution; for, when not actually detained, they have had to undergo a scrupulous examination, which, notwithstanding the somewhat unkind spirit in which it has been performed, has never disclosed reasons why the vessels should not have sailed. Such has been the line of conduct pursued by the undersigned and by the Junta under his presidency. This has been their rule of conduct observed, in all particulars, within American territory. Beyond this they did what their duties as Cubans prescribed, and their consciences tell them that they have rightly proceeded with regard to their unhappy and destitute country.

The proclamation, likewise, condemns the collection of money. The undersigned has to say that whatever means have been applied to the aid of Cuba were contributed wholly by Cubans, and offered spontaneously, and as to the patriotic gifts made under the guise of a loan, its negotiation has been, up to the present time, effected privately, and outside of and beyond any interference with laws and authorities.

Allusion has been made in the same proclamation to the existence of bodies which assume control over territories under the dominion of powers friendly to the United States, and this may be intended to refer to the various Cuban Juntas established in this republic. Such an interpretation would, however, be as unjust as forced. The Central Junta of this city has not, nor have any of its auxiliaries, pretended, nor could they pretend, to exercise governing facilities within or without the United States. To do this would be entirely inconsistent with the purpose of their organization. Our Juntas have continued in strict conformity with the idea that they could not be considered as in any way infringing the very liberal laws of the United States. We hold that we should follow the examples of this country, and use a right which cannot be refused to any collection of individuals, whatever may be their situation—that of bringing together their means for the service of their country. From the moment when our Juntas may be in danger of being regarded by the administration as a means, either direct or indirect, of inciting to a violation of established order, it will become the duty of the undersigned to prevent his good and worthy compatriots from coming in conflict with the declarations of the Executive. Should these not be found in harmony with the genuine spirit of the law nor with the noble aspirations of this great people, upon Americans, and not upon Cuban refugees, must the duty devolve of expressing opinions.

Yielding to the force of these circumstances, the undersigned, denying, as he does, the applicability of the President's proclamation to the Cuban question in this country, considers it a proper moment for the dissolution of the Cuban Junta, and with this view and in accordance with the views of the respective gentlemen composing it, he declares it henceforth dissolved, giving notice hereby, so that it may be understood by all.

Do not, Cubans, fear that this determination of ours will paralyze, in the slightest degree, our efforts to aid our brethren. Upon taking the position where we have placed ourselves, let it be understood that neither the legislation of the country nor the strictest interpretation of law can in any way cause us to think of abandoning our sacred cause. We can serve that effectively even in the narrow circle of duty to which this Government would limit us, we can serve that cause not only from this land of liberty, but likewise from others which sympathize profoundly, sincerely, and disinterestedly with the heroic efforts of a people that is almost in want of all things, and without other support than right, yet struggles energetically and with desperation against its unendurable tyrant. This duty, Cubans, we shall know how to fulfil with all the force that a firm and decided will inspires. For my part, I shall not neglect to inform you, according to my judgment, of the most efficient means by which this fulfilment can be realized.

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, President
Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico.

STEAM IN WAR.

Novel Traction Engine—The Arts of Peace in Support of Hostilities.

A correspondent cites the following as an evidence of the use of steam in modern warfare:—

Two traction engines were placed under the direction of Mr. Toppier, and sent to Pont-a-Mousson after successfully achieving a preliminary trial at Magdeburg. At Pont-a-Mousson they were unloaded, and as soon as they were ready they started with a train of twelve wagons, tied together by chains, heavily loaded with bread and oats, for Commercy. The journey was accomplished in eighteen hours without any mishap, and the engines were driven over a road where the gradients in some places were one in eight. The distance was about thirty miles, and no one knew where either water or coal could be procured on the road. A wagon filled with water casks obviated one difficulty, while wood and rosin did duty for the other. The engineers are now employed in taking locomotives in pieces, to be put together at Commercy, so as at once to set up railway communication between that town, Sedan, Rheims, Bar-le-Duc, Verdun, and Chalons. The engines are constructed as follows:—They are 20-horse power, and are built upon the locomotive principle. There are two cylinders of nine inches diameter inside placed upon a multi-tubular double-riveted boiler, capable of working at 150 pound pressure on the square inch. A steel crank shaft of 14 inches stroke, having a slit pinion keyed upon it, by means of three intermediate shafts and gearing, all in steel, communicates the power to the driving hind wheels of the engine. The power is reduced from 150 revolutions per minute of the crank shaft to 7 revolutions per minute of the driving wheels. The latter are 6 feet 6 inches in diameter and 24 inches wide in the tire—thus presenting a considerable frictional surface to the road. The front end of the boiler rests upon an axle and two wheels of 3 feet 6 inches diameter and 20 inches in breadth. A cap joint at the place where the boiler takes its bearing allows the fore carriage to adapt itself to any irregularity on the road and to facilitate the steering gear. This latter is of the simplest description. Two long rods extend from the fore axle to the extreme back of the engine underneath the boiler, ending in a pitch chain which passes round a small corresponding wheel. This is fastened to a spur wheel of 2½ feet in diameter, and, by means of a hand wheel attached to an upright shaft and small pinion, the steersman, who stands on a small platform attached to the outside of the tender of the engine, obtains sufficient power to move the leading wheels into an angle sufficient to guide the engine round a corner. The most important and the most useful addition to these engines lies, however, in the winding apparatus. Under the centre of the boiler, exactly in the middle, and revolving upon a strong stand, is placed a drum, capable of holding 500 yards of seven-eighths steel wire rope. By means of an upright shaft and bevel gearing direct from the crank shaft this winding drum can be put into motion and is ready to haul, at a distance of 450 yards, a load equal to 3½ tons strain upon the rope. This winding gear is really a most essential adjunct to a traction engine, for by means of it heavy guns can be dragged up steep acclivities. The engine weighs about 17 tons when empty, and the driver standing in front of the fire-box has every handle within reach of his arm. The cost of each such engine is, I believe, £1000.

THE WHITES AND REDS.

The Defeat of the "Red Stockings"—What Caused It—Humorous View of the Game.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in his report of the recent base-ball match between the White and Red Stockings, at Chicago, says:—

We were beaten! We know it, we feel it, but how could we help it? The umpire was against us, the weather was against us, the crowd was against us, the heavens were against us, the ground was against us, the pestilential air of the Chicago river was against us, the Chicago nine was against us, and last, but not least, the score was against us. Our gallant boys entered the city where they were doomed to be sacrificed at about 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and at once sought their temporary abiding place—the Briggs House. The night was spent by the boys in the arms of the god of sleep, and when the blazing rays of the rising sun burst upon the city of wickedness, not a sound issued from their chamber but the labored breathing indicative of the deepest repose. At about 10 o'clock the offerings to the Chicago idols came slowly down the staircase of the hotel and wended their way in melancholy procession into the breakfast-room, where they were fed upon tea and crackers, to make them feed light and ready for the fray. They moved around the hotel after disposing of the frugal repast, and were followed by a train of mourners, whose woe-begone and anxious-looking countenances told too well that they hailed from Cincinnati, and were looking for a faint ray of hope in the lengthened and solemn-looking faces of the gallant boys. On the way to the ground, which is situated on the outskirts of the city, we were saluted by numbers of rising Chicagoans of a tender age with demoniac screeches, violent contortions of the facial muscles, requests to go to a certain place where the thermometer indicates the same high figure all the year round, and other pleasantries too numerous to mention. We heeded them not, but with resigned expressions and folded arms looked stolidly in one particular direction until we reached the place of execution, Dexter Park. An immense crowd, among which were a large number of the most beautiful ladies in Chicago, were awaiting the approach of the doomed knights of the bat and ball, and when the Red Stockings were discovered a long and loud cheer swelled forth and announced to the expectant persons who occupied eligible positions for viewing the operation at a distance of two or three squares away, that the entertainment would soon be inaugurated. The executioners, under the lead of one Jimmy Wood, had been upon the field for some time previous to the arrival of their victims, and had donned their usual attire. The preliminaries were soon arranged, and a gentleman named Robert Ferguson, who is a member of the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, was chosen to see that the unfortunates were despatched without any unnecessary delay. The spokesman of the Red Stockings was then asked if they had anything to say, and replied "No," whereupon, everything being in readiness at about 2½ o'clock, Michael McAtee, of the White Stockings, toed the scratch ready to deliver the first blow on behalf of his companions in white stockings.

FRANCE IN ARMS.

The Reawakening—The Second Grand Army.

The *Times'* correspondent at Tours writes as follows:—

What I hear is that the Government reckons on soon having an army of 260,000 men between the three central places of formation—Tours, Bourges, and Lyons—and the intention is said to be to menace the German rear and cut off their communications, which might certainly cause them much trouble. Bismarck told somebody the other day he had 250,000 men round Metz, and if this be not an intentional exaggeration (it has generally been believed there were only about 150,000, but reinforcements may possibly have come up), a portion of that large force might probably be detained to meet the new levies now organizing in Central France, which are not to be looked upon as an army of recruits, but as consisting in great part of old soldiers. So long as the sieges of Metz and Paris are undecided, and unless more troops are still coming from Prussia, the German commanders may deem it inopportune to detach army corps large enough to go to any considerable distance from those two centres of operations. As regards the defense of Paris, it is probable the garrison will fight well, but mere bravery under certain circumstances becomes an unprofitable waste of life. I am assured that the detached forts are wholly unprovided with casemates. If this be true they are mere sheltraps—*nids a bombes*, as the French would say. Much weight need not be attached to Count Bismarck's declarations that the place is to be starved into surrender. The probabilities are that if the French can be driven out of the detached forts the Prussians will attack Paris. The last thing they will do, if they can help it, is to risk an assault. There is pretty constant communication now between the Foreign Office and Tours. Three messengers are on the station. Should M. Cremieux and his colleagues be driven by a Prussian advance to leave Tours, it is supposed that they would go to Toulouse. Thence their line of retreat would be on Marseilles. France is thoroughly roused, and the spring to the front is universal. Will that suffice? If Metz and Paris can hold out for some weeks much may be done. It strikes many people as extremely odd that the provincial Gardes Mobiles are such a much finer body of men than the infantry of the line. It looks as if all the best men had been left at home, and all the puny, narrow-shouldered, knock kneed lads taken by the conscription.

The Great Train About to Join France.

We yesterday received the following cable telegram from the Fenian candidate for the Presidency:—

"*To the Glorious and Shining Sun:—*

"PORT SAID, Egypt, Oct. 14, seventy days from California here.—I shall join the French army at Marseilles on the nineteenth inst. My friends can address me to the care of the American Consul in that city. *Vive la France!*

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

Now let Bismarck beware! George Francis carries the American eagle with him wherever he goes. His junction with the French army at Marseilles will change the aspect of things in Europe. Prussia had better make peace before the 19th inst.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

"Come Here."

Mad'lle Janauschek on Saturday evening appeared in a little one-act brochure from the facile pen of Mr. Daly, the manager, entitled *Come Here.* It was a singular conceit, but admirably carried out. A manager is in need of a new actress. An unknown young lady presents herself at his office. He distrusts her ability, but puts it to the test by requesting her to pronounce the simple words "Come here," under various imagined circumstances, and with the appropriate action: for instance, as a Queen would say them to a courtier on whom she was about to confer some signal honor, as the mother would say them to her child, the lover to his mistress, and a variety of other ways. This gave Mad'lle Jannuschek the opportunity to express many varying emotions through these simple words; and her manner of doing it held the audience wrapt with suspense and interest, and was in each example followed by the most fervent applause.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Latest from Paris.

The Battle on Saturday.

A Reported Prussian Defeat.

Important from Cuba.

Terrific Hurricane at Matanzas.

Two Thousand Lives Lost.

Revision of U. S. Statutes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Saturday's Battle Near Paris.

MARIENBURG, Oct. 16, via London, October 17.—A balloon which left Paris at 7 o'clock this morning, with four passengers and two sacks of mails, alighted here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. M. Godard, the aeronaut, reports that Paris is still courageous. A battle occurred on Saturday, the 15th, outside the walls, wherein 3000 Prussians were killed.

Powder Magazine Explosion.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A powder magazine exploded near Alexandria recently, killing and wounding fifty people.

The French Fleet.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The French fleet is again assembling off Dunkirk. This fact, coupled with the unexpected arrival of a squadron in the North Sea, causes the Germans to again remove the lights and restore the torpedoes and other obstacles in the Elbe. The squadron in the North Sea is accompanied by flat-bottomed boats. The Germans apprehend mischief.

A State of Siege.

TOURS, Oct. 17.—All the departments within one hundred kilometres of the enemy have been declared in a state of siege, and will be required to organize a military committee of defense.

Esquiros has Resigned

his office at Marseilles because Gambetta, Secretary of the Interior, disapproves of his suspension of the *Gazette du Midi.*

The Recent Battle.

Nothing official has been received from the armies confronting each other near La Ferte. A great battle is imminent.

A despatch from New Breisach announces that the garrison made a successful sortie yesterday morning. A thick fog prevailed and the Prussians were surprised. Many were killed and wounded.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 17—11·30 A. M.—Consols open at 92¾ for money and 92¾@92⅞ for account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88⅝; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 86⅜. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens firm; middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8⅝d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM CUBA.

Terrible Hurricane—Awful Loss of Life at Matanzas—Apprenticed Negroes Liberated.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Captain-General de Rodas has issued an order liberating two thousand apprenticed negroes captured from slavers in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857.

Steamship Lost.

The French mail steamer Darien has been lost fifteen miles to the windward of Guantanamo. All hands saved.

On Friday night there was a

Severe Hurricane

in the bay. But slight damage was done, however, to vessels and the property in the city. Trees were prostrated, but no houses. In the country, growing cane and other crops were damaged.

Disaster at Matanzas.

A hurricane has also occurred at Matanzas, with most disastrous effects. Communication between that place and Havana was interrupted till to-day. An extraordinary rise of two rivers inundated the intervening ground where the railway depots were located, and the depots, trains, passengers, and houses all disappeared.

Two Thousand Persons

are said to have been lost. The damage to property was enormous.

The steamship Missouri sailed from this port for New York, but when two miles off Moro Castle encountered a heavy sea, and was compelled to return.

The steamer of the British line hence for St. Thomas was obliged to put into Matanzas on account of the heavy weather.

Sugars—Prices are stiff, but unchanged. The business is large.

Another despatch from Havana says the

Effects of the Hurricane

upon the island are much worse than at first supposed. The disasters at Matanzas are confirmed. No particulars have been received. The heavy weather renders communication by sea between Havana and Matanzas impossible.

Suffering at Cardenas.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Cardenas also suffered much from the hurricane of Friday. The lower part of the city was laid waste. The interior of the island back of Cardenas and Matanzas is desolated. The cane, being somewhat backward this season, sustains less damage than other crops. The hurricane was the severest which has visited this island within a century. The following is a list of the total wrecks at Matanzas:

The Vessels Damaged.

Brig Baxter, of New York; bark Hunt, of Portland; brig Charles E. of Portland; schooner Edwin, of Bridgeport.

The following vessels were damaged:—Schooner Palmer, of Bath, and bark Mary.

There was a great loss to cooperage and stock in the warehouses on the low ground at Matanzas, which were all destroyed. The influx of the sea caused a great rise in the rivers, and when the sea receded everything was swept away by the returning flood.

FROM NEW YORK.

"Tom Brown" Hughes at Cornell University.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Thomas Hughes, M. P., and company arrived at Cornell University on Saturday afternoon. The reception took place in the great hall of the University, in the evening, at which over six hundred students and five hundred citizens were present. Having been introduced by President White, Mr. Hughes spoke at length, his remarks eliciting the most hearty applause. He especially alluded to the fact that the University is attempting to realize the ideas long cherished by himself.

At a late hour Mr. Hughes was serenaded by the entire body of students.

Mr. Hughes and his party have rooms in one of the University buildings, and will remain as guests of the institution for some days.

Pardon of the Fenians.

AUBURN, Oct. 17.—Pardons for the Fenian prisoners General Owen Starr, Colonel William L. Thompson, and Captain Edward J. Mannix were received here on Saturday evening by Assistant United States Marshal, W. M. Thomas, who immediately procured their release from the States Prison. Subsequently they were serenaded at St. James Hotel, and made speeches, in which they declared they thanked no party nor administration for their release, but the people. Remarks were made by other persons. The demonstration was very enthusiastic. The released prisoners will go to Canandaigua from here to spend a day or two before proceeding to their homes.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15⅞c.; Orleans at 16⅛c. Flour firm and advanced 10@15c.; sales 11,000 barrels State at $5·30@6·20; Ohio at $5·75@6·65; Western at $5·65@6·75; Southern at $5·80@8·75. Wheat firmer and advanced 2@3c.; sales 50,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·34@1·36 for new; red Western at $1·34@1·38. Corn firmer; sales 32,000 bushels mixed Western at 85½@86c. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bushels Ohio at 55½@56c.; Western at 53c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $25·75@25·87; prime, $21@22·50. Lard quiet. Whisky firmer at 90c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revision of the Statutes.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Hon. Benjamin Vaughn Abbott, one of the Commissioners for the Revision of the Statutes, now holding daily sessions here, publishes a card concerning the effects of the repealing clause in the new patent law, which has been under consideration by the commissioners. He states that the new patent law appears to give full effect to the evident legislative purpose, without creating confusion or embarrassment in other branches of the public service. The Commissioner concludes: "For myself I entered on this detailed examination of the statutes with grave apprehensions that the objections so positively urged against the act of 1870 could not be surmounted by any rule of legal construction. But those apprehensions have been wholly relieved. The language or method of the statement employed by the act is very concise, but it is not too concise to afford a reliable guide. Rhode Island has rendered valuable service to the nation in the labors of Mr. Jenckes, to whom one hardly knows how truely the framing of the clause in question is attributed in general law reform; and I am pleased to reach the conclusion that the new law calls for no serious deduction from the balance standing to the credit of that State in the account of contributions to the national prosperity."

United States Steamer Plymouth.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A letter from on board the United States steamer Plymouth in the English channel, dated the latter part of September, just received here, says:—"We passed a large number of vessels this afternoon, among them a Frenchman, of our size, passed us going out. We showed our flag, and she kept on for about a mile, when, suspecting that all was not right, she came after us full tilt. We went to quarters and loaded the guns and waited for him to come up. We jogged along at our usual rate of speed (six knots), and Frenchy after us, with his crew at their quarters. He came up on the starboard quarter, and we thought he intended putting a shot across our bows, so we lowered the first ports and ran out the 11-inch gun, when he shoved off and went away."

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Lowell—Firemen Injured.

LOWELL, Oct. 17.—D. G. Deavitt's stable, in Prescott street, was burned last night with twelve horses. Several firemen were injured by falling walls. Samuel Cooper had three ribs broken, and suffered other injuries which may prove fatal. The building, which was owned by Royal Southwick, of Boston, was insured for $2500.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Oct. 17, 1870.

The local money market opened this morning with a moderate demand for loans, both on business and speculative account. The supply appears fully equal to the demand, though this is probably due to the quiet prevailing in business and financial circles rather than to any material increase in the supply of available capital. Call loans are freely offered at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds, and miscellaneous collaterals and commercial paper is in good demand at 7@9 per cent. for A1 names. Loans of three to four months are negotiated without difficulty.

Gold continues downward, indicating that the war news from Europe has lost its influence on our market. The sales up to noon ranged between 113¼@113, closing at 113⅛.

Government Bonds were quiet but very steady at last quotations. Speculation continues dull.

At the Stock Board a very limited amount of sales are reported. City 6s sold at 102⅛ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad continues to attract investors and speculators. Sales range from 50½, regular, to 50·56, b. o.; Pennsylvania sold at 60⅜@60⅝; Camden and Amboy at 115⅝@115¾; and Lehigh Valley at 58¾.

In Bank shares there were sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123.

A trifling sale of Central Transportation stock was made at 51.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, N..c.	102⅛	500 sh Reading R...	50½
$700 C & A m 6s,'89	96⅛	100 do........c.	50½
3 sh Far & M Bk.	123	200 do.....b10.	50½
11 sh Cam & Am R.	115⅝	100 do.....b15.	50⅜
119 sh Penna R....	60⅜	100 do.....b30.	50·56
19 do.........	60⅜	100 do.....b30.	50·56
225 do.........	60⅝	100 do.....s30.	50½
17 sh Cent Trans..	51	4 sh Leh Val.....	58¾
6 do...b5wn.	51		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. do., July, 110⅜@110⅝; do. do., 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@107; Pacifics, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 113⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@...; do. 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@112; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111⅛; Gold, 112⅞@113⅛; Silver, 107½@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅞@112; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 113⅛@113⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅛	11·30 A. M.	113
10·20 "	113⅛	11·40 "	113⅛
11·00 "	113⅛	12·00 M.	113
11·23 "	113⅛	12·15 P. M.	113⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.—The Flour market is quiet. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·57; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio do. do., $6·50@75, and fancy brands, $7·37½@8·25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little doing in wheat, but prices of prime are steady. Sales of 4000 bushels Indiana red at $1·38@1·40; and 6500 bushels do. amber at $1·40@1·44. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at 87c.; 500 bushels Western do. at 84@85c.; 1200 bushels Delaware do., cut, at 78c., and 3000 bushels Western mixed at 78@84c. Oats are steady at former rates. Sales of 3000 bushels white Western at 50@52c., and a choice lot at 54c., and some dark at 46c.

5000 bushels Iowa Barley sold on private terms, and 1000 bushels 4-rowed New York do. at $1·03.

Whisky is firm, and 120 bbls. Western iron-bound, sold at 93@95c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.—There is a good demand for the better description of Beef Cattle, and the receipts being light an advance was realized, but common are abundant and unsalable unless at relatively low figures. We quote choice at 9@9½c; fair to good at 7@8c.; and common at 5@6c. ℔ pound, gross. Receipts 3147 head. The following sales are reported:—

Head.
111 Owen Smith, Western, 6¾@9¼.
35 Daniel Smyth & Bros., do. 6½@7¾.
61 Dennis Smyth, do., 6@8¼.
65 A. Christy, do., 7@8.
55 James Christy, do., 7@8¼.
60 Dengler & McCleese, do., 5½@8.
85 P. McFillen, do., 6½@9.
70 P. Hathaway, do., 6@8¼.
97 James S. Kirk, do., 7½@9.
35 B. F. McFillen, do., 8@9¼.
100 James McFillen, do., 8@8¼.
75 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8¼.
196 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@9.
550 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@7¾.
138 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@9.
120 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6½@8¾.
65 H. Chain, do., 6@8.
32 Joseph Chain, do., 5@7¼.
120 J. & L. Frank, do., 6@7¼.
100 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7½@8½.
100 Hope & Co., do., 5½@8.
54 H. Frank, do., 7@8.
25 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 5½@7½.
40 James Clemson, do. 6@8.
43 A. Kimble, do., 6½@8¼.
23 L. Horne, Virginia, 5½@6¼.
25 Thomas Duffy, Western, 6@7½.
115 John McArdle, do., 6@8¼.
160 R. Maynes, do., 6@8.
40 Bloom, do, 6@7½.
40 Learnsten, do., 6½@7.
45 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6½@8¼.
35 Charles Welker, do., 5@7.
90 James Aull, do., 5@8¼.

Cows are in more liberal supply, but the demand is active and prices have advanced. Sales of 200 head at $60@100.

Sheep are less active, but holders firm in their views. Sales of 15,000 head at 5@5½c., and common at $2·50@3 per head.

There is a fair demand for Hogs at former prices. Sales of 3585 head at $11@12 for corn-fed, and $10@10·50 for slop.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Arrived, steamship Missouri, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........59 | 11 A. M.......68 | 2 P. M.......71

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Brig Francis Lewey, Lewey, Allyn's Point, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. Law, Eldrid, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, New Bedford, do.
Schr F. R. Baird, Bewlin, Allyn's Point, do.
Schr A. Trudell, Hess, Pawtucket, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence, do.
Barge Hydeville, Holmes, Brooklyn, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, from Salem, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 1 day from Indian River, with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. L. Burns, Crosby, 7 days from Boston, with old iron to Naylyr & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, 8 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr G. M. Wentworth, Wentworth, from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr E. L. Marts, Marts, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr Mary Eveline, Mott, from Washington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr E. Russell, Mehaffey, from Middletown, with granite to Cunningham & Co.
Schr Emily Curtis, Barber, from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, from Provincetown, with fish.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from New York, with salt.
Schr Mary and Emma, Venable, from Delanco.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Bristol, R. I.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Adams, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, from Danversport.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fitzinger, from Boston.
Schr J. E. Jackson, Burdick, do.
Schr James L. Maloy, Russell, do.
Schr J. Kiengle, Steelman, do.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Steelman, do.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Smith, do.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, do.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, do.
Schr Thomas J. Tasker, Allen, do.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, do.
Schr R. Peterson, English, do.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, do.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, do.
Schr James A. Hewitt, Jefferson, do.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, do.
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, do.
Schr R. Vanneman, Brower, do.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Salem.
Schr Pathway, Haley, do.
Schr Josephine, Finney, from New York.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, do.
Schr J. Steelman, Price, from Providence.
Schr Julia Garrison, Young, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, do.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tugs Chesapeake, Merrihew, and G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 17.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Middleton & Orlando; A. G. Postlethwaite; Shaw, Towns & Co.; and Harris Wilton, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

William H. Carter, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Linnie and Emily, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

Martha, Quaker City, G. W. Larmour, and Daniel Updegraff, with lumber, for New York.

Ida, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

C. Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester.

Rufus Wiley, with flint, for Trenton.

Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"CASTE."

From the Richmond Dispatch

Under this caption the New York *Times* publishes a report of the proceedings of a public meeting of colored people held in that city on the 10th instant. The object of the meeting "appeared to be to set before the public the present social condition of the colored people of New York city. The resolutions which were adopted denounce the Democratic party as "wholly undeserving the suffrages of colored voters either North or South," and call upon the Republican party to "go forward," and by the "necessary legislation protect the colored people from the injustice they still suffer at the hands of licensed hotel proprietors and chartered corporations." They also "deplore the continued existence of the spirit of caste which still frequently excludes colored people from hotels, the saloons and state-rooms of steamboats, sleeping cars, workshops, places of amusement, equal educational advantages, and from social recognition."

A letter was read from Wendell Phillips, in which he calls upon the negroes "never to forget or forgive at the ballot-box any man who has even once, through ignorance even, shown by word or deed since 1865 this cruel and ungodly pride." Fred. Douglass also wrote a letter to the meeting.

If the colored people wish to be respected by the whites, they must first learn to respect themselves. We can imagine no better proof of their inferiority, and no course of proceeding better calculated to call down upon them general contempt than their lugubrious complaint that the whites do not want to associate with them. If they are as good as the whites, why do they not show it by their acts? Let them open their own hotels, theatres, churches, and what not, and refuse to admit the whites. They have the right to do so. We should in that event soon see whether the whites would complain of this exclusion. The whites claim to be better than the blacks, and they prove that they assert the claim in good faith by segregating themselves from the company of the blacks, and never asking to be allowed to associate with them. They frequent their own theatres and hotels, and associate only with pestous of their own race. The blacks profess to consider themselves as in every way the equals of the whites, and yet they are eternally whining out the complaint that they are not permitted to associate with people who, so they declare, are not a whit better than themselves. If the blacks are the equals of the whites, why cannot the blacks content themselves with their own excellent company? Why should they shame their manhood and belie all their fine speeches by efforts to force themselves into the company of people who look upon them as inferiors? The unavoidable inference from such conduct is that the blacks are so conscious of their inferiority that they cannot hide that consciousness even when they most affect an arrogant carriage. They confess to this consciousness whenever they complain of their ostracism from the company of the whites. If they really believed themselves to be the equals of the whites, they would scorn the idea of asking for social recognition at their hands, just as the humblest white man in the land would scorn to ask of any other white man the privilege of associating with him.

We utter these unpleasant truths—truths as they seem to us—in no spirit of unkindness. We would have the blacks respect themselves. We would like to see them too proud to ask for social recognition from our race. We are pleased that in this city they have their own hotels and churches (and fine ones, too), and we would like to see them carry the same spirit of independence into other places. They cannot build railroads for themselves, but they can be proud enough to ride in the cars assigned to colored people, and not base enough to crave the company of men who do not wish to associate with them. They should have for the same price as comfortable seats as the whites have, and should not be compelled to ride in smoking-cars. They should, in a word, be treated with even-handed justice and the respect due to them. But when this is done, all will have been done that the colored people of sense would expect.

ADVENTURES IN THE AIR.

From the N. Y. Times.

Not long ago there was a areat rage for fictitious stories of adventure in the air. The English magazines were rich in such tales, and the illustrated publications of London and Paris were embellished with all manner of startling pictures of scenes far above the earth. Sometimes it was a maniac trying to hurl somebody else out of the car, sometimes an artless virgin carried off by her betrayer. In one case, a gentleman, evidently weary of the society of his companion, had clambered, while the latter was asleep, up to the bag of the balloon, and, having made himself secure there by cords, was coolly cutting loose the car which contained his sleeping friend, so that he should be precipitated to the ground, a mile below. In another sketch, a person fond of practical joking had surreptitiously suspended his friend from the car by a rope made fast under his arms, and thus, at the distance of a hundred feet or so, the dismayed victim was dangling in the air. The incident of balloons being fired at with rifles from the earth has been repeatedly introduced in fiction, and so has that of aeronauts assailing people from balloons in the same way. We believe that some imaginative writer has even painted an aerial combat between rival balloons, the occupants of each using firearms, and meeting in the sequel a common destruction.

So much for romance. But the realities of ballooning adventure, or the projects which have been devised by aeronauts, have been even more strange and incredible. Among the latter must be reckoned Professor Lowe's famous design. He proposed to the public, if not to himself, to cross the Atlantic in a gigantic balloon, some three hundred feet high from the crown of the ball to the car. This was to carry cooking apparatus, provisions for three months, scientific implements, guns, ammunition, furs and blankets at discretion, and a dozen passengers. The immense balloon was, in truth, partly inflated on the ground in Sixth avenue, next to the Forty-second stret reservoir. But for some unexplained reason it never went up. Its tawny globe appeared above the surrounding fence, swelled to the height of neighboring houses. It swayed about majestically for a few days and then disappeared. Mr. La Mountain also undertook to travel in the air a long distance—not across the ocean, but toward the heart of the continent. This attempt was more successful, the balloon passing over more than a thousand miles—the greatest distance, we believe, ever traversed at a single passage by a human voyager in the atmosphere. Prof. Lowe's next conspicuous aerial undertaking consisted, if we mistake not, in the exhibition of a captive balloon at the Central Park, in which people who desired it were taken up and married off-hand for ten dollars, including the clergyman's fee.

Such are a few of the adventures, real and imaginary, which have occurred in mid-air. They are curious and interesting, but they are surpassed by those which are occurring at and around Paris. Balloons, it seems, are leaving the besieged city quite as often, to say the least, as ocean steamers leave New York for Europe. Intelligence has, indeed, reached us by this means which we might have failed to get by any other. Last Friday week M. Gambetta, the French Minister of War, went up in a balloonwith the intention, if possible, of communicating in person with his colleagues at Tours. Actuated apparently by a desire to see what would happen to M. Gambetta, and possibly not unwilling to get out of Paris, two American gentlemen ascended in another balloon at the same time. The two balloons were in the first place delayed for two days by lack of wind, and they seem to have had too little for their purpose when they finally went up. For, at the convenient height of eight hundred yards, they found themselves stationary while directly over the Prussian camp. The Prussians naturally began to fire at them, using first musketry and then cannon. The effect of this on the nerves of the adventurers must have been more novel than agreeable. However, no damage was done, although the Prussians used fuses and other scattering missiles, hoping to set fire to the balloons. At 3 o'clock, on Friday, the two sets of voyagers parted company, but both landed in safety, the conveyance of M. Gambetta at Mont Didier, and that of the Americans at Roye, in the Department of the Somme. Both parties met at Amiens and journeyed together by special train to Tours.

The adventures of M. Gambetta were more thrilling than those of the Americans. His balloon began to fall almost instantly after clearing the walls of Paris. Much ballast was discharged, and the machine rose and passed slowly over the Prussian lines. Again the machine descended near Creil, where Prussians were seen close by. Closer and closer to the earth it came, and capture was imminent. In hot haste the party threw out more ballast, overcoats, shawls, opera-glasses, and even their pistols. It was almost too late. The enemy were upon them with a rush, but at the critical instant the balloon rose again majestically into the air. A volley of musketry flew hurtling after it, and a bullet passed through M. Gambetta's hair, and another, it is said, through his hand. No further harm was done, and the machine sped on. Near Mont Didier it dropped again, got entangled among the trees, and was torn. The travellers contrived to extricate themselves, to secure a vehicle with swift horses, and to dash forward for Amiens. But on the skirt of the wood where they landed, and within a half a mile of where the balloon struck the trees, were the Prussians.

All this is impressive as well as entertaining. It is not every nation which has a Minister of War willing to take such risks for his country. There is a dash and romance about M. Gambetta's achievement well calculated to please the French temperament, and to inspire among his countrymen new hope and energy. If messengers can come safely and indefinitely out of Paris with encouraging news, the gloomy isolation of a siege will be divested of no considerable part of its terrors. We have not, to be sure, yet heard of anybody's returning to Paris who had managed to get out of it in this way; but such a return, for obvious reasons, is less important. There is another lesson taught by M. Gambetta's enterprise, and that is the lesson of example. If only Messrs. Tweed, Connolly, Barnard, and a few more of their kidney would go up like M. Gambetta in a balloon, we can assure them that they would win universal gratitude by their enterprise, and that they would be heartily forgiven if they never came down again.

A SHORT READING OF CERTAIN ELECTION LAWS.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* having announced that Marshal Sharpe will have no more hesitation in "calling for bayonets" to enforce what the *Tribune* calls "a fair election" than Marshal Gregory had in Philadelphia, we have looked into the action of the latter as avowed in his answer to Mayor Fox, and have with equal care examined and collated the late acts of Congress in the official and authorized edition, in order to see what warrant of law Marshal Gregory had for marching a company of marines to the polls. Let it be understood that we take Mr. Gregory's own statement of the facts and citation of the law. If, as the *Tribune* threatens, this proceeding is to be repeated in New York, it is important to our citizens and to all official persons, State or Federal, to know by what authority of law, and on what occasions, if any, the marshal or any other Federal officer can "call for bayonets."

It appears from Marshal Gregory's statement that under the sixth section of the act of July 14, 1870, he had appointed a number of deputies to attend the polls; that the law defines the duties of such deputies to be "to preserve order at such elections and to arrest for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view;" that he was informed that colored voters were being excluded from the polls; that some of his deputies had been arrested by the police; and thereupon, for the purpose of protecting the deputies, he ordered up a company of marines "for the preservation of the peace and as a matter of absolute necessity." He further claims that under one of the provisions of the same act it was his "duty to take cognizance of the offense (of obstructing negro voters, we presume) and to see to the enforcement of the law." He does not say that he held any judicial process.

Two laws were passed at the late session of Congress, of which we shall give a careful analysis, so far as their provisions relate to the powers or duties of marshals. The first is the act of May 31, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes." The offenses which it denounces are, obstructing any person from qualifying himself to vote or from voting who has a right to qualify or to vote, intimidating or attempting to intimidate voters, and conspiring or going in disguise upon the highway to injure or prevent any person from exercising any right secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States. For the purpose of punishing these offenses, United States commissioners are authorized to issue warrants of arrest, and it is made the duty of marshals to serve them. The commissioners are also empowered to appoint persons specially to serve their warrants, and these persons, so specially appointed, are authorized to summon the *posse comitatus*, or the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, to aid in the service of the warrants. There is also a special provision which authorizes the President to "employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process under this act." But from the beginning to the end of this law there is not a single provision which places the marshal, either as such or as special appointee of the commissioners, in any other relation to the execution or enforcement of the law than that of an executive officer to serve a warrant; nor can he of his own authority, or under any deputed authority, use a military force for any purpose but to aid in the execution of judicial process. Neither can the President himself use a military force to secure an observance of the law or to prevent offenses under it; but he can use such force only "in the execution of judicial process under this act." When, therefore, Marshal Gregory assumed that it was his "duty to take cognizance of "the offense (of obstructing voters) and see to the enforcement of the law," and in the discharge of that duty, although he held no judicial process, to march a company of United States marines to the polls, he assumed a function not conferred upon him by the act of May 31, and one totally without any warrant of law unless he could derive it from the act of July 14.

This last statute is the Naturalization law. The only provision in it relating to marshals is the sixth section, which reads as follows:—

"Section 6. And be it further enacted, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants it shall be lawful for the marshal of the United States for the district wherein said city shall be to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which Representatives in Congress are to be chosen; and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view."

Now, whether these "special deputies" are or are not authorized, under the language "to preserve order at such elections and to arrest for any breach of the peace committed in their view," to arrest without process for offenses created by the act of May 31, is a good deal more than doubtful. Under the ordinary rule for construing and applying different statutes on the same subject, especially those passed at the same session, there would be no presumption which would exclude the necessity for process, especially when it is considered that the marshal himself is strictly confined by the earlier law to the duty of executing process. But if we suppose that it was the intention of Congress to create a strange kind of special election police, authorized to arrest without warrant for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view, leaving them to judge what is an offense or breach of the peace, and not referring at all to the offenses denounced by the act of May 31, how did Marshal Gregory get the authority to employ a military force in aid of the deputies? In the first place, after he has appointed these "special deputies" his relation to them is terminated. He himself has no authority to do anything but to serve a process, under the act of May 31; and even for that he cannot employ a military force, unless specially authorized to do so by the commissioner issuing the warrant or by the President. The "special deputies," who are to look after the peace at the polls and to arrest for offenses committed in their view, cannot call for a military force, for the law of July 14 does not provide them with one, nor does it provide one for the marshal in the matter of keeping the peace or of making summary arrests. There can be no presumption that special constables are authorized to call out a military force, and every presumption and every rule of construction must be against it.

We hold it, therefore, to be clear that in employing a military force, either to enforce the act of May 31 or to execute the act of July 14, Mr. Gregory acted without a shadow of statute authority; and there is, therefore, nothing to shield him from an indictment under the Pennsylvania law which prohibits the placing of United States troops at the polls, if the Grand Jury of Philadelphia county shall see fit to indict him. We also hold it to have been a self-evident absurdity on the part of this marshal when he assumed that it was his duty to see to the enforcement of the law of May 31 in removing any obstruction that existed to any one's voting; for neither statute has clothed him with any such authority. Under the act of July 14 he has no function but to *appoint* certain "special deputies," whose duties are those of special constables; but he himself is not charged with their direction, or even their protection.

We suppose that Marshal Sharpe has good legal advisers; at any rate, he ought to have. We recommend him, before he "calls for bayonets" to be used at any election in New York, to take care that he has the responsible opinions of able counsel who will be too wise and disinterested to lead him into error.

THE GRAND SORTIE AT PARIS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It was cheering news for France that we published on Saturday. While the confident Germans at Berlin are getting ready for a grand celebration of the entry of the Prussian army into Paris, the beleaguered force has suddenly discomfitted the besiegers to such an extent that it is rendered extremely doubtful if they ever enter Paris as a conquering army. All the forts about Paris opened on the Prussian works on Wednesday with a terrible rain of iron that demolished all the defensive works or batteries in reach. The guns that were to have opened upon Paris found Paris open upon them. All around the entire investing line a most destructive bombardment told with deadly effect, and at the last word that we have received from the siege the Prussian line had been driven so far back that it must be drawn out to a fine wire to complete the circumvallation. The batteries that were at Genevilliers, and thence commanded the northern part of the city of Paris, and could with guns of long range have dropped shell into the Parc Monceaux, or even within a block of the Tuileries, have been compelled to take refuge from the shot of the hostile guns of Aubervilliers and Chignancourt, away back as far to the rear as Deuil, three miles farther from Paris; on the eastern side the positions at Bouligny, Champigny and Cretiel, and the heights of Avron have been captured and occupied by the French, the Prussians being driven as far back as the forest of Bondy; on the south Villejuif, Cachan, Clamart, and Meudon, whence the shells of the besiegers were to have pierced the walls of the Luxembourg Palace, have been reclaimed, and on the west the works at St. Cloud and for four miles in every direction have been demolished by the dreadful fire from Fort Mont Valerien, and the investing troops have been driven back to Versailles. The sweeping bombardment from this immense fort—the fort, too, which Bismarck is reported to have demanded—is said to have swept away the works of the Prussian engineers like chaff before the wind. Under the cover of a distracting fire from all the defensive works of Paris General Trochu made the sortie. From the meagre outlines that our despatches furnish us we cannot say what his numbers or his exact manœuvres were. It is evident, however, that the most desperate and heroic charge of the war was made, and that the French bayonet won such honor as it has not won since the days of the Old Guard. We will receive the details probably at an early day, and when they come they will probably tell a tale of heroism, of prompt action, and what is of more importance now to France—of sound generalship, that will cheer the heart of the new republic and make King William quake in his boots.

The consequences of this gallant victory can hardly be overrated. It thrusts the investing line so far back that the circumference over which it must spread itself now to invest Paris is expanded by nearly eighteen miles, and its lines must necessarily be drawn out almost to the thinness of a thread to cut off all communication. It deprives the Prussian army of those breastworks and defenses which it had so carefully erected, and it must erect new ones, retake the old ones or remain exposed to a fortified foe. It defeats entirely, or at least postpones for a long time to come, the proposed bombardment of Paris, on which the besiegers had depended to force an early capitulation. It gives the French possession of the heights at Clamart, Villejuif, St. Cloud, and Avron, which were taken by the Prussians originally only after a hard struggle. It will cheer and inspire the garrison in Paris to renewed hope and still more desperate efforts, and it will enthuse the masses in the provinces to a hearty answer to the call for volunteers. It may not demoralize the Prussian troops except for the moment. They have been too used to victory and they are too well disciplined and experienced in war to suffer demoralization from one disaster; but it will encourage the disaffected masses at home in Germany, already sick and tired of the war, to renewed demands for peace—demands that Bismarck has as great reason to dread as the persistent resistance of his enemy.

General Trochu by this brilliant sortie has shown himself to be the general that the republic needs. He timed his movement well, in order to aid the efforts of the Army of the Loire at Orleans. He had not probably heard of the defeat of that army, but he knew that it was on the way to strike a blow for him, and that the forces confronting him had been weakened in order to protect their rear. It may have been this weakening of the line that enabled him to achieve the success of Wednesday. He has shown such generalship that we may trust him to follow up his success. He will strike another blow and another. He will not let victory grow cold in his hands.

We may expect at once to hear of a genetal recall of the Prussian troops who have been frittering away their strength against the detached fortresses of the north and northeast. The Prussians at Beaugency, below Orleans, have already withdrawn, and the heavy forces that have been threatening Rouen, Mezieres, and even the army that has been moving southward on Lyons may be called upon to assist directly in the reduction of Paris. On the other hand, the grand sortie of Wednesday will at last fire the French heart. We may expect to hear of renewed energy among the armies forming in the south, the north, and the west. Gambetta, in a stirring proclamation, has already published the news of the victory broadcast over the country, and French enthusiasm excels itself. That which all the stirring proclamations in the world could not have accomplished with France—dejected, hopeless, and shorn of her military prestige—will spring into existence at the first revival of hope and military success and glory.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 15t Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT street. 1 26

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers containe in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date e eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 12 noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3[illegible]
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday October 29, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 22, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 1

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 1 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
3 11 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

THE RETURN JUDGES.

The Proposed Reform.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Your article in Friday's paper pleases me, as it must every true American, glorying in the right of a free system of election. As it now stands elections are fast becoming a farce, for while the "*Dear People*" vote the "return judges" frequently do the electing. Honest men of both parties are anxious to see a time come when we may have an honest expression of the will of the people, unbiassed, untrammelled, and free from party trickery, carried out by party hacks. Shall we hope in vain? Your article meets the present difficulty in some respects, especially in increasing the number of places for voting. I think that the latter part of your proposition can be improved by giving to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas the power to appoint the election officers, at the same time making a majority of these officers to consist of the party who had the majority at the previous election. The judges can take their time between the elections to carefully select suitable men for these offices, and need not be hurried. Next, let the vote of each hour be carefully inclosed in a properly prepared envelope, and, when counted, be placed in an iron box, with two dissimilar locks, with two dissimilar keys, the one key to be held by one of the election officers of one political party, and the other key by the other officer of the other political party; so that neither of them can open the box without the other being aware of it, thereby preventing tampering with the vote. After the vote is all made and the polls closed, let these boxes be taken to the Court of Common Pleas, and there let the votes be counted in open court *before a majority* of the judges, either by the judges themselves or competent and honorable men appointed by the judges for this purpose, and let such additional remuneration be given to the judges for this extra judicial work as will both remunerate them and the counters for this service. In case there should be a judge to be elected, let him or them be excluded from any participation in this counting at that time. This may appear to be onerous upon the judges, but I feel confident that, onerous as it is, they will far prefer giving a small portion of time to inspecting the result of an election to being tormented with long contested election cases such as we have recently had. L. L. T.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1870.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A public meeting of the Philadelphia branch of the Evangelical Alliance was held last evening in the Church of the Epiphany, N. W. corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. The services were opened with devotional exercises, led by Rev. Dr. Newton, the rector of the church, after which Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Episcopal Divinity School, introduced Rev. James Davis, Secretary of the British Evangelical Alliance, who made some general remarks.

—At about half-past 8 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in the third floor back room of the three story brick building No. 604 Arch street. The apartment is occupied by Vanzandt & Pollock, dealers in vanilla beans, essential oils, etc. The front rooms were also seriously damaged; they are occupied by Charles Lang, jeweller, and John Katz, dealer in pocket-books, morocco bags, combs, brushes, etc. The second story of the building is occupied by Messrs. Vanzandt & Pollock as an office and salesroom, and by Henry Jonas, manufacturer of confectionery, and the lower floor by E. Newland, looking-glass and picture-frame dealer. After the firemen had left the vicinity the flames again broke out in the roof, causing a second alarm. They were, however, extinguished without doing much further damage.

The loss of Messrs Vanzandt & Pollock is about $2000, which is partially insured. Mr. Lang has an insurance of $1000, which will nearly cover his loss. The stock of Mr. Jonas was almost entirely destroyed by water: he is partially insured. The losses of Mr. Newland and Mr. Katz are entirely covered by insurance. The stock of Messrs. Clarenbach & Herder and M. V. Olry & Co., cutlers, who occupy the premises adjoining those where the fire occurred, are damaged by water to a considerable extent.

—Edwin Haines, aged twenty-six years, residing at No. 1737 N. Tenth street, while lifting a large glass jar from one of the shelves at the drug store Tenth and Market streets, on Saturday afternoon, slipped and fell, causing the jar to break, thereby cutting his head in a terrible manner. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where the arteries were secured.

—On Saturday afternoon last, Adelaide Champion, aged thirteen, residing at No. 1812 E. Thompson street, was seriously burned by her clothes igniting from a bonfire.

—Dennis Mead, a constable of the Fifth ward, died suddenly yesterday. He had been in office for several years, but was not elected at the recent election.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 113¼.

—A general amnesty has been passed in Mexico.

—The Cuban Junta in New York has been dissolved.

—An action at Matenuvo, Cuba, is reported, in which 100 of the patriots were killed.

—A meeting for the total abolition of Cuban slavery has been called at Madrid, Spain.

—The yellow fever is reported as rapidly dying out in New York city and Governor's Island.

—General Vandervere, ex-Collector of the Third Ohio district, who was charged with embezzlement, has been discharged from custody.

—The friends of General Schenck have determined to contest the election of L. D. Campbell, Esq., from the Third Ohio Congressional district.

—William Gage has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, at Mansfield, Ohio, for causing the death of a man by throwing cars from the track.

—Sinclair Toucey, a well-known newsdealer and politician in New York, was knocked down and robbed of a watch and diamond pin on Saturday night, as he was returning from a local political meeting.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT ENGAGEMENT REPORTED NEAR PARIS—THE FRENCH LED BY TROCHU—A VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE PARISIANS AND DENIED BY THE PRUSSIANS—ANOTHER DETERMINED SORTIE BY BAZAINE.

LONDON, Oct 15.

A special correspondent, writing from the army of the Loire on October 12, says:

Early on the morning of October 11 the Prussians attacked the French, and thanks to their formidable artillery and a superiority in numbers, beat the French steadily back toward Orleans, until at length the retreat became a flight. There had arrived early in the morning some reinforcements, and the cannon were roaring outside the town a few miles off, yet these troops remained the whole morning in the town, the officers saying they had no orders, and remaining in the cafes playing cards.

After they had breakfasted, the men walked about the town or lay asleep or drunk along the streets. As soon as the flying army began to pass, however, these men hastened to join the torrent and tossed away their guns or broke them, and the whole of them passed through the town and crossed the bridge over the Loire. The Mobiles, however, stood out much longer and better, and kept on firing when all the regulars had quitted the field.

The Foreign Legion fought very bravely, and were almost entirely destroyed, but those who fought best of all and held the entrances of the town, and who immortalized themselves, were the Pontifical guards. The inhabitants were divided; a few wished the town defended, but by far the greater number entreated that no defence should be offered.

Nevertheless, a barricade was being made at the entrance to the Faubourg opposed to the enemy, and this was defended by the Pontifical zouaves, the foreign legion, and some national guards.

It was this resistance which no doubt made the Prussians throw shells into the town. The railway station was in flames as well as some houses in the principal street, and some people were wounded in the middle street by bursting projectiles, and rifle balls were whizzing freely. However the town was quite empty of regular troops when the firing ceased, and every one who could command a conveyance of any kind was hurrying away.

A telegram which is generally discredited, states that Prince Amedeus has accepted the Spanish crown, and that Victor Emanuel has given his adhesion to the scheme.

A lady correspondent of the World to-day interviewed Eugenie at Chesworth, and found her in excellent spirits and hopeful for the future of France. The ex-Empress is cheered by to-day's news, and is confident that the tide is turning.

The English journals are teeming with eulogistic obituary notices of General Lee. In the Times to-day, Colonel Freemantle, of the Guards, goes so far as to say, "the blot upon the reputation of the great commander was the escape from annihilation of the northern army after the battle of Fredericksburg, which is to be attributed to the fact that his sense of humanity overpowered the stern duty of the General." This has often been said before, but never established.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 16, via London.—The reports of French successes before Paris are untrue, and are invented for the purpose of rekindling the courage of the people.

The Prussians hold exactly the same positions, they occupied on Sept. 19.

Two small skirmishes occurred between outposts on Thursday and Friday, and these are the only encounters that have occurred during the week.

Soissons, after an obstinate defence of four days, has capitulated to the German forces.

A diary, written by a Parisian, which has fallen into German hands, admits that Paris is provisioned for only two months longer, and that the only hope of the besieged is to act on the offensive, and, by a pitched battle, dislodge the besiegers.

It is rumored that General Boyer has been sent by Bazaine to the royal headquarters at Versailles to treat for the surrender of Metz.

General Fleury, after a visit to Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe, has gone to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—[Special to New York Times.] Mr. Moore, second secretary of the Paris legation, left London to-day with dispatches for Minister Washburne. This is probably the last exchange of dispatches which will be permitted by the Prussians.

LILLE, Oct. 15, via London.—Advices from the Vicinity of Rouen state that the Prussians to-day attacked the outposts near that city, but the French cavalry held their ground losing only two killed and six wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A letter states that the bombardment of Paris has been resolved on as a necessity. The great difficulty has been the conveyance of heavy guns so far. The fall of Toul partially restored railway communication, but there still remains an interruption, caused by the blowing up of the tunnel near Meaux. The environs of Paris, whence the bombardment must take place, are uneven and difficult of access, and hence the official announcement that nothing decisive can be looked for from Paris in less than three weeks.

A large portion of the French prisoners are being moved as rapidly as possible from open camps into casemates and interior fortifications, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, which has engendered much disease, owing to the greatness of their number.

Many who are willing to work are permitted to accept employment, and hundreds of officers are employed in mercantile offices and giving instruction in French. The Germans released from Metz, after capture, give highly favorable accounts of Bazaine's humanity and courtesy to prisoners.

The chancellor of the Bund has ordered returns of the contributions in money and land exacted by the French, from 1806 to 1808, within the Prussian monarchy. The only returns at present existing show that in seven years (1806 to 1813) four districts, including Berlin, lost 58,000,000 thalers; Pomerania, 25,000,000 thalers, excluding Stettin; West Prussia, 31,000,000 thalers; East Prussia, 57,000,000 thalers. The losses inflicted on Prussia alone, during two years of French dominion, amounted to 250,000,000 thalers. The commercial chambers at seaports are ordered to report the losses in ships captured during the blockade.

A correspondent at Versailles, headquarters, writes on October 9: Sunday was marked in camp by more than ordinary devotion. Service was held in the palace chapel, by order of the King, and extempore services took place in every part of the lines. During two or three days there has been a change from the prior monotonousness, by no means pleasant, caused by a tremendous storm of rain and wind. Fortunately the weather is not cold. Papers received yesterday predict great suffering to the Prussians, from want of shelter. Certainly nothing at present indicates extraordinary suffering. The country around Paris is extraordinarily pleasant ground for an army encampment. Country houses, stables, cafes, villages, trees, gardens and groves with thick foliage are to be met with in every direction.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on October 14 as follows: The armies investing Paris have been and are still receiving heavy reinforcements, comprising the landwehr of the Guards, heretofore at Strasburg. The bulk of the newly-formed thirteenth corps, before Toul, and the Baden division, which are marching by Troyes, and also the reserve corps formed in Silesia, which is to be designated as the 15th corps, numbering in all 100,000 men. The 14th corps, under Gen. Werder, is advancing from Upper Alsace against the Rhone army, supposed to be forming at Lyons.

The reported suffering of the troops before Paris, from want of provisions, is authoritatively contradicted. The operations at Paris have been delayed by Bismarck's desire to prevent the shelling of the city, but the attack is now expected to commence next week.

A correspondent writing from Paris, Oct. 11, says "The manifestations against the government on Saturday were made by less than 100 armed men. The official report that the National Guards were spontaneously opposed is incorrect. Orders were sent by the commandants to bring the battalions to the Hotel de Ville, which, in some cases, were disobeyed, one commander replying that his men were equally divided on the election question, and one-half of them would support Flourens' demand that the elections be held.

Thousands of the National Guard are ignorant as to why they were called out. The Republicans accept the government's decision against the election only because they fear divisions before the enemy; and they regard the military display against the citizens as a great mistake, and fear the government is already committed to a continuous reactionary course. The Reds will not cease agitating this question in their three papers and in their clubs. The government does not suppress either, but public opinion on the war question is decidedly against them. Tamissier insists that Flourens shall not again command the battalion at Belleville.

The real danger now is not from the "Reds," but from the government resting too much on the Moderates, the Orleanists, and other timid parties. No dependence is to be placed on the report about new artillery, and the government gives no information. The *Debats*, *Temps* and *Constitutionnel* are pressing the question, but get no answer. The government creates general alarm by its evident inactivity on important military matters, but otherwise shows revolutionary energy enough; finally staying the October rent payments and taking possession of the markets. If the siege lasts a month longer, the government will be the only dealer in all articles, except food. Its popularity is plainly diminishing and mistrust is spreading. Not one cheer followed Gambetta ascending in his balloon. A private dispatch from Florence says Mazzini is ill.

A communication, dated at Chaumont, says that Keratry left Paris yesterday in a balloon, and descended the same day at Bar-le-Duc, having escaped the pursuit of the enemy. He was slightly wounded by the fall of the balloon.

On the 13th instant a splendid fight took place at Bagneux and Chatillon, in which the enemy was dislodged. During a reconnoissance of our forces the enemy sustained considerable loss. The Mobiles of the departments of Cote d'Or and Aube behaved very handsomely. General Dampeerre, commander of the Aube Mobiles, was killed at the head of his command. The Prussian batteries were dismounted, and at dusk our troops withdrew to their lines in admirable order, according to a preconcerted plan. The sailors in Fort de Montarouge were admirable in covering the retreat, and the firing from Forts de Montarouge and Vauves was most telling. The chateau of St. Cloud was destroyed by fire.

Paris is as patriotic and more determined than ever. The government had reviewed the National Guard, and was enthusiastically greeted. It is expected that Keratry will come here.

TOURS, Oct. 15, 2.45 P. M.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The rumor that Orleans has been evacuated by the Prussians, who were driven back, creates great excitement here.

5.25 P. M.—The rumor about Orleans is confirmed. Official announcement is made that Trochu led in person a brilliant sortie from Paris, and that the enemy were repulsed at all points.

Fourteen thousand Springfield rifles were received by the steamship La Fayette.

The most anxious consideration for France, and for Germany only in a less degree, is that of food, not only this winter but for all next year. Bismarck's picture of starvation in Paris after the capture applies to the whole of France, and probably to half of Europe. I am often told, "God knows what will become of us if America does not send us food in immense quantities," and in German Prussia, Bavaria and Hesse, I was daily asked what condition is America in to supply us with cereals during the next twelve months.

THE French under Bazaine are at Thionville in the east, he having divided his force and attacked desperately.

The attitude assumed by Russia and maintained by Austria and Holland, is more favorable to France than could have been expected. An European Congress is demanded for the settlement of peace, and the conditions put forward by Prussia are not favored. These facts, with the reported Prussian defeats, are calculated not only to stay Prussian activity, but to control the results of what has been done.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	6·13	MOON SETS	11·05
SUN SETS	5·17	HIGH WATER	6·47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WM. W. PAUL,
WM. ADAMSON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JOHN H. MICHENER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Silesia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 5
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Italy	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
Aleppo	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 6
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
FOR EUROPE.			
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
India	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
C. of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Oct. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 20
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 22
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 22
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, Savannah, Cope Bros.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Morgan, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, do.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Dayspring, Barry, St. Stephens, Souder & Adams.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jefferson, Lynn, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. H. Huddell, Jr., Sharp, Boston, do.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, do. do.
Schr Rebecca Farr, Jenkins, do. do.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Maloy, Norwich, do.
Schr D. Corbit, Eldridge, Absecom, do.
Schr F. S. McClellan, Farr, Portland, do.
Schr O. H. Tolley, Goslee, Bay river, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Eagle, Seavey, Saco, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr J. W. Bartlett, Bartlett, Charlestown, do.
Schr J. Nilson, Cavalier, do. do.
Schr T. Booz, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., do.
Schr B. Stockley, Hillman, Annapolis, D. Cooper.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr A. Hamilton, Davis, Washington, D.C., do.
Tug Harry Wright, Follett, New Orleans, captain.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. ship Margaret, Breusch, from Liverpool Aug. 19, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, 36 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr George Deering, Willard, 6 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson.
Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Sea Breeze, Holland, 2 days from Houston, with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Flight, Crowell, from Wellfleet, with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Jane C. Patterson, Sewall, from Boston.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, do.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42 Rodan, from Hartford.
Schr Port Royal, Hagan, do.
Schr E. Doran, Jarvis, from Salem.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, from Providence.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Br. brig Cuban, Roberts, 18 days from Bonaire, with salt to John Dallett & Co.
Brig C. S. Packard, Packard, 44 days from Liverpool, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Mail, Hubbard, 5 days from Rappahannock river, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Bark Ocean was at the Breakwater 15th inst., received orders for Savannah, and sailed same day.

WENT TO SEA.

Schrs Harry, for Kingston, Jam.; Helene, for Wilmington, N. C.; Minnie Reppiler, for Barbadoes; and Abbie Dunn, for Charleston, went to sea at 10 P. M. 14th inst.—reported by Henry Fuller, pilot.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 15.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

J. A. Crowell, with lumber, for Philadelphia.
Kate Stewart, with barley, do.
John Kawkins, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Ellen Murray, W. Heister, Colonel Ellsworth, Cory Hunt, Otranto, J. A. Ryan, M. E. Hannigan, Mary Dunn, Amelia, Harvey Wright, General McClellan, and Fanny Mattison, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 17.—The New Era, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left Saturday evening.

15 regular and 3 transient barges, light, 18 in all, left this port this A. M. for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 15—P. M.—A bark and barkentine beating out this P. M.

Wind S.; very light. Thermometer, 74.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Heron, hence, was going up to New Orleans 11th inst.
Ship John Harvey, Lowell, hence for Antwerp, passed Deal 3d inst.
Ship Pertlaw, Rice, hence for Antwerp, was off Sicily 1st inst.
Ship Henry S. Sanford, Dunphy, hence, at Cuxhaven 30th ult.
Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Tuskar 5 P. M. 30th ult.
Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hiobert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 1st inst.
Br. steamers Holland, Thomas, for Liverpool, and Anglia, Craig, for Glasgow, cleared at New York 15th inst.
Br. steamer Siberia, Harrison, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 14th inst.
Br. steamer Calabria, McMichan, from Liverpool 4th and Queenstown 5th, at New York 14th inst., with 616 passengers.
Br. steamer Brazilian, Kier, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult., at New York 15th inst., with coffee.
Br. steamer Ismalia, Brown, from Marseilles, etc., for New York, passed Gibraltar 11th inst.
Steamer Scotia, Judkins, from New York 8th, at Queenstown 17th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Dublin, Eynon, from New York 30th ult., at Queenstown 15th inst.
Steamer Cambria, Carnaghan, from New York for Glasgow, was passed 11th inst., lat. 42 26, long. 61 25.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Richmond 14th inst.
Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 15th inst.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Nor. bark Ganymede, Neilson, hence, at Copenhagen 29th ult.
Br. bark Busy, Linden, hence, at Leghorn 28th ult.
Br. bark Liverpool, Masters, hence for Antwerp, Oct. 3, put into Halifax P. M. 14th inst., leaky.
Bark Carlton, Durkee, hence for Antwerp, passed Deal 3d inst.
Bark Alice McMinott, Lowell, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Liverpool 1st inst., and was off Point Lynas at 11 P. M.
Bark Florence J. Henderson, Henderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 4th inst.
Bark Mary Cook, Tarfor, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 27th ult., for Konigsberg.
Bark Scud, hence, which was water-logged and abandoned, is repairing at Gibraltar.
Brig Torrid Zone, for Philadelphia, sailed from Demerara 25 days since.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, hence, at St. Marys, Ga., 8th inst.
Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, hence for Bangor, sailed from Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Brig John Sherwood, Berry, hence for Hamburg, sailed from Falmouth 14th inst.
Brig Mount Vernon, Keist, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York 14th inst.
Brigs Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence for Boston, and Nuevitas, Trask, from Boston for Philadelphia, s'ld from Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schr S. C. Tyler, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Lucy, Larkin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 6th inst.
Schr A. J. Bentley, Robinson, hence, at New Haven 13th inst.
Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, hence, at Stonington 12th inst.
Schrs Thomas Borden, Wrightington, and Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Fall River 12th inst.
Schr Onrust, Heath, hence, at Somerset 12th inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, hence, at Newburyport 12th inst.
Schr Albert Field, Pettit, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 14th inst.
Schrs C. & C. Brooks, and Goddess, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 14th inst.
Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 12th inst.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.

New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

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Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

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Wholesale Dealers in
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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25† Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870.
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.
ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MLLE. NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that the fourth and last
GRAND NILSSON CONCERT
Will take place
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 8 P. M., and
ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
Mlle. Christine Nilsson will be assisted by
Miss ANNA LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist.
The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.....Signor BOSONI.
General Admission.....$2·00
Reserved Seats (Balcony and Balcony Boxes). 3·00
Reserved Seats (Parquet and Parquet Circle)... 4·00
Proscenium Boxes.....$25 and 30·00
Admission Family Circle..... 1·00
Reserved Seats, Family Circle..... 1·50
To the Matinee, tickets with reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle and Balcony, $3 each.
Family Circle as above.
Seats can be secured for either performance at the Academy and NORTH'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.
Steinway Pianos are used at all "Nilsson" Concerts. 10 17

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, NO. 1217.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager.
P. E. ABEL.....Business Agent.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
The Theatre Crowded with Beauty and Fashion.
THIS EVENING
will be produced the great
MUSICAL,
CLASSICAL,
MYTHOLOGICAL,
OPERATIC
EXTRAVAGANZA,
in six scenes and one act, of
PLUTO;
OR,
THE MAGIC LYRE,
with gorgeous new costumes, new scenery, and enlarged orchestra and company of
EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PLUTO;
PLUTO; PLUTO;
PLUTO; PLUTO;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.
This Extravaganza was produced in Boston at Selwyn's Theatre, and afterwards at the Theatre Comique, New York. It has had the unprecedented run of 384 nights at the two theatres.
PLUTO
will be preceded by a Comedy and the
LINGARD SKETCHES IN CHARACTER,
EACH EVENING.
Admission, 25, 50, and 75c. Commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Box office open from 9 until 3.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 17,
First appearance of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Commencing with Colman's five-act comedy
THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as DR. PANGLOSS, LL.D. and A. S. S.
After which Mr. Clarke's reconstructed version of
THE TOODLES,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as TIMOTHY TOODLES.
Incidental to the Drama a May Pole Dance.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS OF "MAN AND WIFE."
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 17, 1870, last night but two of
MAN AND WIFE,
With its great cast and fine effects.
Thursday—LONDON ASSURANCE.
Friday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
A great bill on Saturday.
On Monday Robertson's "M. P."
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW NOVELTIES EVERY NIGHT.
Enthusiastic Reception Nightly of
THE GREAT, THE ONLY COOL BURGESS,
who never had an equal in his specialties.
Re-engagement of the Highly Popular
CHARLES VIVIAN,
the Great London Mimic.
The Queen of all Peerless Danseuses
M'LLE DE ROSA,
Premiere Danseuse Assoluta, will appear in Two Ballets.
MISS EMMA ALFORD,
the celebrated London Serio-Comic Burlesque singer.
SYDNEY FRANKS.
A most Original Comic Singer and Mimic.
DICK SANDS,
the Famous Lancashire Clog Dancer.
JOHN MULLIGAN,
the Emperor of all Sable Comedians.
IMMENSE OLIO ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Star Troupe of the World,
Every Evening in their Ethiopian Soirees.
Box office open daily from 10 to 1 o'clock. After 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 N. Eighth street. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

FURNITURE.

LUTZ & KLEIN,
(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, lately received a large invoice of
FRENCH FURNITURE,
Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 10 7 2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT
Just Received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 13 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COX.

ALTHOUGH no official announcement of the fact has been made, the fact that all the Washington correspondents of the newspapers state positively that the resignation of Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, has been accepted leaves no doubt that the President has committed an act that is disgraceful in itself, that will alienate more than ever the best men in the country from his administration, and that will be a permanent injury to the Republican party. Mr. Cox, to use plain language about it, has been literally kicked out of office to oblige a clique of disreputable politicians who would disgrace any political party, and who have done more to injure the Republican organization than all the attacks of its open enemies. The offense of the Secretary of the Interior was that he made an honest and persistent effort to commence a reform of our civil service. He very properly and wisely confined himself to his own department, and, so far as lay in his power, exerted himself to bring his clerical force up to the highest state of efficiency, to free it as much as possible from the demoralizing influences of party politics, and to prevent the interference of mere political wire-pullers in matters for which he alone was responsible. In the task which he undertook to perform Mr. Cox was entitled to the cordial support of President Grant, who, more than any man who has occupied the executive chair since the days of General Jackson, was in a position at the time of his inauguration to commence those reforms in the civil service for which all the best men in the country were calling. The President, it is true, did make the shadow of an effort, but he speedily allowed himself to be checkmated by Congress, and gave up the fight. There was much that he could have done, however, in spite of Congress and in spite of all the political "rings" in the country, and such a total surrender of his personal independence as is involved in the dismissal of Secretary Cox is calculated to disgust every right-thinking man in the country. We say the dismissal of Secretary Cox, for that is what the resignation of that gentleman amounts to, and his exit from office will be hailed by the enemies of reform as an indication that no serious attempt to regenerate the civil service may be expected so long as the present administration remains in power.

Some months ago, when the letter of Secretary Cox to the Republican Congressional Committee, refusing to allow a compulsory assessment to be made upon the clerks of his office for party purposes, was published, we said that he would be maligned without mercy and be made to suffer for his independence if there was any power in the hands of the political wire-pullers who composed the committee to wreak vengeance upon him. We did not, however, anticipate the result that has actually taken place, for we gave the President credit for an independence of spirit and an honest desire to serve the public that it seems he does not possess. President Grant was elected quite as much upon the belief that he was not a partisan, and that he would strive to correct the evils that mere political partisanship has entailed upon the Government of the country, as upon his political record, and the disappointment among his most enthusiastic supporters has been most profound at his dogged obstinacy in matters of no moment and his yielding almost without a struggle where firmness was imperatively necessary. In this quarrel between Secretary Cox and the Congressional Republican Committee the duty of the President was plain, and he ought to have supported Mr. Cox at all hazards, and that he did not do so is as disreputable to him personally as it is discouraging to those who supported him in the hope that, while upholding the principles of the Republican party, he would prove himself so far superior to party influences as to refuse to yield to them when they were clearly antagonistic to the interests of the country.

THE RIOT ON THURSDAY LAST.

THE fair fame of Philadelphia as a city of law and order, not to speak of her character as a city of brotherly love, will be materially damaged by the disgraceful riot at the meeting of the Return Judges on Thursday last. The object of the rioters, who on that occasion forced their way into the room where the votes of the people were about to be counted up, is supposed to have been a violent destruction of the returns and such an interruption of the proceedings connected with their official examination as would virtually have nullified, for the time being, the decision of the citizens of the whole municipality on the preceding Tuesday. There was a method in their madness, and although they cannot be tried or punished for mere intentions, scarcely a doubt can be entertained that, instead of acting under a mere temporary ebullition of passion, they aimed at nothing short of the practical destruction of the official evidences of the overwhelming triumph of the Republican party on the previous Tuesday. That a portion of the police force, instead of thwarting from the outset every movement that tended to facilitate such a nefarious design, became aiders and abettors of the rioters is evident from the facts heretofore published in our local columns, and we understand that it can also be proven by a highly respectable witness that one policeman gave a revolver to one of the rioters to help him break up the meeting of the Return Judges. What occurred in that meeting, which should have been as sacred from violent intrusion as our highest courts, is now matter of public notoriety, and if any new evidence was needed to confirm the accounts given by the reporters, it would be furnished by the statement of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court that on the morning after the meeting the room in which it had been held was "a wreck, the furniture, books, and fixtures having been used as weapons." If we are to pass under the rule of rowdyism and ruffianism, there is no surer way to establish the unchallenged ascendancy of the champions of force and fraud than to permit them to invade with impunity one temple of justice after another, until the edicts they concoct in gambling-houses and thieves' dens become the supreme law of the city. We should be thankful, however, that tardy warrants have at last been issued for the arrest of men charged with such a dangerous crime. This step has been accompanied by the issue of a warrant for the arrest of William B. Mann, who was present at the meeting of the Return Judges at the invitation of that body, and whose imputed offense consists in urging one of the assailed officers of the election to defend himself. As the whole difficulty will, we presume, be made the subject of a thorough legal investigation, we do not wish to dwell upon it here, or to attempt to influence public sentiment, but in the interests of the people we cannot refrain from protesting against any and all attempts to put in the same category the offense of men who attempt to riotously break up one of the most important civil proceedings connected with a republican government and the action of an official or a counsel who, when wantonly assailed while endeavoring to perform a peaceable, proper, and necessary public act, obeys the great law of self-preservation.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FENIANS.

THE pardon of the three Fenian prisoners confined in the Auburn Penitentiary by the President is a queer commentary upon his neutrality proclamation issued a few days ago. In that the President warns all violators of the neutrality laws that they must expect no mercy, while by his pardon of the three miscreants above named he gives the lie to his own words, and indicates as plainly as possible that Irishmen, at least when they engage in armed raids upon Canada, may expect every consideration from the Executive, and that their punishment, if they receive any at all, will be merely of a nominal character.

No penalties were enforced upon the offenders in the great Fenian raid, and the affair of last summer was an indication that the leaders of the bands of violators of the law who get up annual attacks upon Canada considered themselves as secure from punishment, if not from interference, on the part of Government. The second raid was not only a violation of the law, but it was an insult to Government of the grossest character, and the men who organized and commanded it should have been made to suffer in proportion to the magnitude of their crime. Now they and their followers will laugh at the President and his proclamations, and the jail delivery that has followed fast upon the Executive announcement of an intention to enforce the laws in all their integrity will most surely be taken by the Fenian leaders and their deluded followers as an indication that the President is, so far as they are concerned, afraid to put his threats into execution. The warlike ardor of the Fenian organization can undoubtedly be cooled very considerably, sufficiently so at least to prevent it carrying on a war against Great Britain and Canada, with our territory as a base of operations, if such men as Starr, Mann, and Thompson are tried, convicted, locked up in penitentiaries, and employed in making shoes for a term of years, with the clear understanding that they need not hope to get out until the sentences imposed upon them are carried out; but no such understanding as this will ever be impressed upon the Fenian mind so long as the President issues proclamations like that of last Friday on one day, and pardons for the very offenses he condemns on the next. Not only will the Fenians be encouraged by this last performance of President Grant, but the French, Germans, and Cubans will certainly conclude that he does not mean what he says, and that if they are prevented from extending substantial aid to their friends, it will be because they are not able to command as much political influence as the Irish, and an injury of the most decided character will be done the Republican party by holding it responsible for the crooked ways of him who they have a right to consider its representative man.

THE New York *Tribune* publishes a list of subscriptions to the Free Trade League since the first of February last, amounting to more than forty thousand dollars, more than nine-tenths of which was contributed by foreign bankers, representatives of foreign steamship lines, or importers of foreign goods. It is eminently appropriate that men who are so thoroughly identified with foreign interests should furnish the sinews for the war against American industry.

ONE of the most remarkable developments of the late election is the wonderful degree of partisan apathy prevailing, which is indicated by the comparative smallness of the vote as well as by the diminished majorities in a number of the Democratic as well as the Republican strongholds. The inference is unavoidable that an unusually large number of citizens are dissatisfied and disgusted with the machinations of both sets of the political leaders of the day, and that they are ripe for an independent and vigorous movement, under good auspices, for a thorough reform and political purification.

THE REPORTED DEMOCRATIC net Congressional gains at the elections held on the 11th instant have dwindled down to two in Indiana and probably not more than one in Pennsylvania. If Schenck and Morrell successfully contest their seats, the net Democratic gains in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska will probably not be more than one member.

OBITUARY.

The Archbishop of Quebec.

On Friday last the Most Rev. Charles Francis Baillargeon, D. D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, died in that city of dropsy of the heart, at the age of seventy-two. He was born in 1798, and entered the priesthood about the year 1820. For many years before his elevation to the Archbishopric he was Coadjutor Bishop, and performed all the most arduous duties of the archdiocese. His labors were much increased by the advanced age and infirmities of his superior, and when he was called upon to assume full control of the archdiocese he had a full knowledge of all its details that particularly fitted him for filling the position of Archbishop. The Archbishopric of Quebec embraces the districts of Quebec, Beance, Montmagny, Kamouraska, and a part of Saguenay. It contains 156 churches, 29 mission chapels, 1 university, 15 colleges, 29 convents, 4 hospitals, and 4 asylums. There are also in the diocese six religious orders, and the Archbishop directs the labors of 49 ecclesiastics and 252 clergymen. The Catholic population of the diocese is 365,000.

About two months ago the Archbishop was seized with a sudden illness while upon a pastoral visit, and remained in delicate health until he sank suddenly on Friday last. He was much beloved, and the news of his death was received with profound sorrow throughout his archdiocese. The body now lies in state in the Archiepiscopal Chapel at Quebec, from which it will be buried to-morrow.

August Villemot.

The death of M. August Villemot, a French journalist of distinction, is announced. He was born in 1811, and received a good classical education. The first position he occupied that brought him into public notice was that of secretary of the Porte St. Martin Theatre. He afterward obtained a subordinate Government position, and in 1847 he established an independent paper entitled *Il Resorgimento*. In 1852 he was editor of the *Emancipation*, and afterward of the *Independance Belge*. He was more lately a co-worker with Villemessant on the *Figaro*.

HEAVY FORGERY.

Attempted Swindle in New York—A Forged Check for $77,000.

The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday says:—

A forged check for $77,000 was discovered in Wall street yesterday afternoon. Some days ago a man named J. R. Livingston bought from Wells, Fargo & Co. $100,000 worth of Kansas Railroad bonds at 77¼, giving in exchange a check for $77,000, which purported to be certified by Hallgarten & Co. This check was deposited in the Continental Bank, and in the course of exchanges came to the Park Bank.

The teller of the latter bank discovered that the check was forged, and it was returned as such to the Continental Bank. Mr. Timpson, the cashier of the latter bank, investigated the case, and discovered that Livingston had borrowed upon the bonds $50,000 from the Commercial Warehouse Company, who had given him two checks of $25,000 each on the Park Bank and on the Manhattan Company. He deposited these checks with Caldwell & Co., and ordered them to buy $30,000 worth of five-twenties. When this order had been executed Livingston called for the bonds and asked for the balance in money. He was identified by a broker named Chadwick, but Caldwell & Co. demanded an identification from the Commercial Warehouse Company. At this point Mr. Timpson exposed his real character, but unfortunately no arrest was made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

OPENING LECTURE.
BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 17,
Subject—"JOAN OF ARC."

SECOND LECTURE,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 19,
BY GEORGE VANDENHOFF (Humorous).
Subject—"HENRY IV," PARTS I AND II.

THIRD LECTURE,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 21,
BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—"THE LOST ARTS."

Miss Olive Logan, Oct. 24; Mrs. F. W. Lander, Oct. 26; Josh Billings, Oct. 28; Hon. Charles Sumner, Oct. 31; Petroleum V. Nasby, Nov. 2; Miss Isabella Glyn, Nov. 3; George William Curtis, Nov. 4.
Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra.
Tickets to ANY of the first ten Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.
Doors open at 7½; lecture at 8. 1t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 18th of October, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.
October 10, 1870. 10 10 mwm3t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ A CHEERFUL FIRESIDE.—THE GENIAL heat evolved from good anthracite is an essential auxiliary to the enjoyment of the long winter evenings. It is, however, of vast importance to obtain a good article, that will burn bright and clear, and leave no residuum but ashes. The spot to procure just such coal is at J. C. HANCOCK'S Great Northern Coal Depot, northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. His facilities for procuring the choicest products of the Lehigh and Schuylkill region are unsurpassed, and his live energy and enterprise enable him to do many things which his rivals in the trade can only imitate. 9 9 3m

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ HEAR PROFESSOR O. S. FOWLER IN ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TUESDAY EVENING, October 18, at 7:30, on "Life, Health, and Self-Culture," free; and learn your phrenology, best business, etc., at Nos. 8, 9, and 10 Continental Hotel, daily and evenings, October 18 to 31. 10 15 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

CLOTHING.

CONCERNING COATS.

COACHMEN'S coverings, capes and all, Cheap for cash at the Great Brown Hall.

OVERCOATS, just the thing for fall, Cheaper than ever at Great Brown Hall.

ALL MEN invited freely to call, And look at the coats at Great Brown Hall.

THIN MEN, large men, short or tall, Fitted with coats at Great Brown Hall.

STOUT and Warm for Winter or Fall, Come look at the goods at Great Brown Hall.

Beside Which

We have in the Great Brown Hall
A Prodigious stock of
Waistcoats,
Pants, and all other
Articles of Raiment
Needed by Gentlemen
Or their Sons.

Don't forget our fine

$15 Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

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ALL AND AT THE
THE ENGLISH LOWEST
FINEST COATINGS RATES.
QUALITIES MADE GOOD FITS.
OF FRENCH TO ORDER WARRANTED

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,

ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

FINE

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'

One-Price

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 604 MARKET STREET.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

The Reliable

Upholsterers and Decorators.

THEIR PRICES TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THOSE PREVAILING FOR THE PAST YEAR!

THEY ARE PROMPT, NEVER DISAPPOINTING!! [10 12 wfm3m4p

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE SPECIAL PARTNER OF THE ONLY Retail Lumber Business, in a growing city, desiring to withdraw, will sell his interest, and the active partner remain, or the whole business will be disposed of. Coal can be added to advantage. For particulars call on

D. E. TRAINER & CO.,
11* POPLAR Street Wharf.

MACHINERY.

GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones. GEORGE O. HOWARD,
5 9 m3 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

☞ BELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

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COACHMEN'S coverings, capes and all, Cheap for cash at the Great Brown Hall.

OVERCOATS, just the thing for fall, Cheaper than ever at Great Brown Hall.

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THIN MEN, large men, short or tall, Fitted with coats at Great Brown Hall.

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Waistcoats,
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Articles of Raiment
Needed by Gentlemen
Or their Sons.

Don't forget our fine

$15 Suits.

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FINEST COATINGS RATES.
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READY-MADE

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Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

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One-Price

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GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

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THEY ARE PROMPT, NEVER DISAPPOINTING!! [10 12 wfm3m4p

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MACHINERY.

GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones. GEORGE O. HOWARD,
5 9 m3 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

GRAND OPENING

OF

BRIDAL SILVER,

MONDAY, October 10.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

SILK FINISH BLACK VELVETEENS.

We have imported this season a full line of one of the best makes of BLACK VELVETEENS that comes to this country. The shade of black cannot be excelled, and having a very handsome silk finish, they are equal in appearance to a fine Lyons Velvet.

Prices Very Low.

20-inches wide, Plain Backs, all prices.
28 inches wide, Twilled Backs, all prices.

HANDSOME SHADE BLUE VELVETEENS.

RICH SHADES BROWN VELVETEENS.

WHITE CORDUROYS.

WHITE CLOTHS, New Styles.

New and Desirable Styles FIGURED AND PLAID CLOTH CLOAKINGS.

WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS.

Blacks and Browns, $1, $1·15 to $1·62½.
Gold Mixed and Green Mixed.
Double-faced and Striped Waterproof.
ENGLISH WATERPROOF, $2·50 and $3·50.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.

CASHMERE GROS GRAINS.
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,

All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of

COLORED SILKS,

Embracing all the new shades.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites attention to his Stock of

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

Best Goods Imported,
28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mwf3m4p 40-INCH VELVETS.

These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL

New Offer for the Fall of 1870

NEW
LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mws rptf

REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY IS DESIROUS OF A home in a good family; would make herself companionable as well as useful to an aged person, or would teach and take entire care of one or two young children. Address "C. S. E.," at this office.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART,

WEDDING OUTFITS, Etc.

KERR'S

CHINA HALL,

No. 1218 CHESNUT Street.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
CHINA, GLASS,

USEFUL FANCY GOODS FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

New Goods Now Opening.

LARGE ASSORTMENT AT ALL PRICES. 10 15 6trp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,

NORTHWEST CORNER

NINTH and MARKET.

Finest Goods for Men's Wear at Retail.

ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.

100 Different Styles

Overcoatings.

ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.

Meltons

In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,

N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET,

9 24 smw13t4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, an part of rental apply.

GOULD & FISCHER,

Successors to J. E. Gould,

No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1013 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1013 ARCH and No. 22 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of Queen Kalama—The Alleged Refusal of the American Consul to Pay Proper Respect to the Deceased.

A late arrival brings us Hawaiian advices to the 24th ult. We make the following extracts from the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of that date. Mr. Adamson is a Philadelphian, and the passages relating to him will be read here with a special interest:—

Death of Her Majesty the Dowager Queen Kalama.

Her Majesty Queen Kalama, the widow of Kamehameha the Good, expired at her residence in this city on Tuesday last, the 20th ult., after a very long and painful illness. The deceased Queen Dowager was fifty-three years of age at the time of her death, having been born in 1817, at a small village near Kailua, in Kona, Hawaii. Married to Kamehameha III in 1837, by the Rev. Hiram Bingham, she was, during the lifetime of the King, highly respected and beloved by all. She possessed a native dignity and refinement of manner, combined with a courteousness of demeanor that impressed all who approached her that she was a true lady. Like her royal husband, she was, to the day of her death, emphatically and constantly a friend to the foreigner, as well as a kind and liberal patroness of her own people, and dies sincerely mourned by all.

A High-handed Proceeding.

On Wednesday the habitues of Queen street were witnesses to a most remarkable scene, no less than the landing of a file of marines from the U. S. ship Jamestown, under Lieut. Cochrane, who charged upon the United States Consulate and carried it by force, after a short but gallant resistance on the part of the Consul and Vice Consul. The cause of this civil war (on a small scale) was the refusal by Mr. Adamson, the Consul, to lower his flag to half-mast.

It will be remembered that about a month since it was rumored that the Queen Dowager Kalama was dead, and that upon this rumor the flags of the British and French legations were set at half mast, and were flying that way the best part of the forenoon, when the rumor was found to be false. The Queen Dowager has lingered along through the month and died on Tuesday forenoon last, when official communication was sent from the Foreign Office to representatives of foreign governments, and, when received, their flags were set at half-mast. It was noticed that the flag at the United States Consulate was not lowered, and the fact became subject of remark. Mr. Adamson stated that he had not received official notification of the death of the distinguished lady, and bearing in mind the mistake made by the British and French legations, through lack of official information, he patiently waited for the proper notification from his superior officer, the United States Minister Resident.

On Wednesday forenoon an officer from the Jamestown waited on Mr. Adamson and stated that the commander of that vessel ordered that the consulate flag should be lowered to half-mast, giving as a reason that the Queen Dowager was dead, and that the flag should be so set as long as the war vessels in the harbor kept their flags in that position. Mr. Adamson replied that as the superior in rank of Commander Truxton he should not receive orders from him, but would respect and obey the orders of his superior the Minister Resident.

At a little after noon a file of marines landed and took charge of the stairway leading to the Consulate, while their commander started for the residence of the Consul, with whom he soon appeared. Lieutenant Cochrane stated that he had been ordered to land and lower the flag at the Consulate. Mr. Adamson replied that he would not permit the act. Lieutenant Cochrane stated that he should be compelled to use force. Mr. Adamson said he should resist, and with the Vice-Consul, Mr. Christie, went to the door to prevent the ingress of the marines, but after a smart scuffle they yielded to superior force, and the flag was lowered.

Soon after the marines had retired the Minister Resident sent orders deposing Mr. Adamson, and authorizing Mr. Christie, Vice-Consul, to take charge of the Consulate, both of which were responded to.

The quarrel, as it stands between the several United States officials, is none of ours; but we may be allowed to protest at the course taken by the commander of the Jamestown, in landing a force upon our shores, as an insult to this Government. American interests here cannot be benefited or promoted by such outrageous proceedings.

Mr. Adamson's Recall.

A late mail brought advices that President Grant had nominated a Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, as United States Consul at this port. We believe we express the opinion of a very large majority of our citizens, when we say that the news of the appointment of Mr. Adamson's successor caused profound regret. In the year that Mr. Adamson has held the position of Consul, he has won the respect and esteem of our best citizens, because of the conviction, often publicly expressed, that he had honestly, conscientiously, and fearlessly performed the duties of his office. Because he meted out full justice to the seamen of the American whaling fleet, he has been bitterly opposed by the masters and owners of the fleet. Under their blows, not fairly dealt, he has had to succumb. The New Bedford delegation so manipulated the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate that Mr. Adamson's appointment was not presented to the Senate for confirmation before adjournment, and for this cause, and this only, he must leave this post.

Mr. Adamson's issue with the whaling magnates of New Bedford has some features in common with our issue with the sugar planters. It is the oft-repeated struggle between labor and capital, and Mr. Adamson has manfully battled for the rights of the laborer against the abuses which seem to be inherent with power as represented by capital. We should much prefer to be in Mr. Adamson's position rather than that of the parties who have so unfairly and persistently sought his removal. The best wishes of this community go with Mr. Adamson.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Thirteenth Congressional District.

DANVILLE, Oct. 15.—Our election is very close, and we are in a great deal of doubt as to the result. The majority as now figured is only fifteen for Mercur. The official return may change it. Brockway's friends claim the victory.

Eighteenth Congressional District.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 15.—The official vote in the Eighteenth Congressional district elects Sherwood, Democrat, by 21 majority.

Northumberland County Official.

Congress—John B. Packer, Rep. 3602; Scott, Dem., 3294; Packer's majority, 308. Legislature—D. B. Montgomery, Dem., 3513; Nesbit, Rep., 3117; Montgomery's majority, 396. Associate Judge—Nicely, Rep., 3384; McCormick, Dem., 3270; Nicely's majority, 114. Register and Recorder—Jacob Reisenring, Dem., 3813; Shisler, Rep. 3034; Leisenrings's majority, 779. County Commissioner—Hunsecker, Dem., 3422; Vincent, Rep, 3403; Hunsecker's majority, 19. Auditor—Eisely, Dem., 3562; Lamb, Rep., 3300; Fisley's majority, 262.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE FOURTH NILSSON CONCERT will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. There will also be a Nilsson matinee on Saturday. Seats for either performance can now be secured at the Academy, and at F. A. North's music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

AT THE CHESNUT the lively and entertaining burlesque of *Pluto; or, The Magic Lyre* will be repeated every evening during the present week by the Lingard troupe.

On Monday evening next Janauschek will appear in English tragedy.

AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. John S. Clarke, after a long absence, will appear before a Philadelphia audience, and will undoubtedly receive such a cordial greeting as is bestowed upon but few public favorites. Mr. Clarke is not only a comedian of the first rank, but he is an especial favorite in Philadelphia, where he received his artistic training and where he first established his reputation, and the audience that will assemble at the Walnut this evening will be largely composed of those who from a long acquaintance across the footlights have come to regard themselves as the warm personal friends of the actor. Mr. Clarke will appear this evening in two of his most amusing personations, "Dr. Pangloss, LL. D. and A. S. S.," and "Timothy Toodles."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Man and Wife* will be played for three nights more, when it will be succeeded by standard comedies.

On Monday next a new play of Robertson, entitled *M. P.*, will be produced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new burlesque on the drama of *Man and Wife* will be brought out this evening, together with other entertaining novelties.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a burnt cork version of *Man and Wife* will also be presented. The programme embraces a variety of other attractive features.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety programme will be offered this evening.

The American maintains its place as a first-class theatre. Cool Burgess is a capital performer. In the *Arrival of Nilsson*, assisted by Howard, Mulligan, and Harrison, he is very funny. Vivian is to return this week, with new songs.—*Age, Oct.* 17.

At Fox's American Theatre, Charles Vivian, the most successful London comic singer we have had here, will make his reappearance after an absence of over a year. There is a good pantomime troupe now performing at this house.—*North American, Oct.* 17.

Fox's new building rapidly approaches completion, but meanwhile thousands of people are crowding to see the galaxy of attractions which he always has at the old place.—*Press, Oct.* 17.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—It is difficult to get a decent seat at Fox's American Theatre, if you happen to be a little late, for the rush to see the attractions is tremendous Mr. Fox announces that 55,342 persons visited his popular establishment in twenty-four nights and two matinees. These figures tell their own story, and comment is useless. Additional novelties will be presented this week, when great audiences may be again looked for. Mr. Fox is indefatigable in his efforts to please his thousands of patrons.—*Day, Oct.* 17.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The management of this theatre is sparing no pains to make it as attractive as possible. During the past four weeks the fruits of these exertions have been shown by the fact that 55,342 persons have visited the American. New artists appear to-night, and a fine programme is announced.—*Ledger, Oct.* 17.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Inside Pages.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at
$12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST
is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.
ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1 40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1 60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON will smile when they read the report of the census-taker and his report of the amount of stock, color, shapes, and prices of the Great Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street. Read his report:—

STOCK.
Higher than the mountain's peak,
Deeper than the ocean's deep,
Stronger than the rock-bound coast,
More numerous than the Philistine host.

COLORS.
Colors of every tint and hue,
Purer than the azure blue,
Indelible as time and space,
The hottest sun can't them efface.

SIZES.
We'll fit the lad from three to ten,
And all between that age and men;
They fit the crooked, fat, and lean,
And all the shapes that come between.

PRICES.
Cheaper than the common trash,
Better than the habberdash
That is sold around the town
By Tom, and Dick, and Jack, and Brown.

A CROSS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.

Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natura color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

SPOTTED LIKE DOMINOES.—The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Creams, Custards, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

"SPALDING'S" celebrated Glue, useful and true.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 10 1 smtu6m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Foreign and Domestic.

The Prussian Communications.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Communications.

TOURS, Oct. 17.—The *Moniteur* notes with disgust the utter absence of any efforts thus far to cut the railway communications behind the Prussians and thus jeopardize their supplies. The writer thinks that only a slight diversion would be needed anywhere between Paris and the Rhine to compel the sudden withdrawal of the German army from before Paris.

Heavy Siege Guns.

The Prussians finding their efforts at New Breisach futile, have sent to Strasburg for heavy siege trains.

The Cattle Plague.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Sheep are also affected by the cattle plague before Metz and Paris.

M. Theirs and Russia.

Russia has rejected M. Theirs' project for a congress of the great powers to settle questions between France and Prussia, unless the treaty of 1856 can be revised by the same body.

Mr. Washburne,

the American Minister, is still in Paris.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 17—1:30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Railways quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—1:30 P. M.—Wheat quiet and firmer for all descriptions. Flour firm. Pork declining. Lard firmer.

FROM NEW YORK.

Two Gilberts—A Correction.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The report that George H. Gilbert, of this city, was before the Courts for having in his possession altered bonds does not refer to George H. Gilbert, of the Banking House of Farnham, Gilbert & Co. It was a gross error on the part of the Court reporter.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Arrived, steamer Italy, from Liverpool.

Swearing in Election Inspectors.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—United States Commissioner Davenport began this morning swearing in 800 inspectors to attend to the registry of voters to-morrow. Each ward has two—one Democrat and one Republican.

Sudden Death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 17.—The Hon. John Howe, of Brandon, Vt., died suddenly in this city yesterday.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Fast Steamboat Line.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The steamboat Natchez left at 6:11 this morning, running to beat the Lee's time to Natchez. She reached Baton Rouge in seven hours and forty-eight minutes—thirty-seven minutes ahead of the Lee's time. She passed Bayou Sara in ten hours.

Deaths from Yellow Fever.

There were six deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

Effects of the Great Hurricane.

KEY WEST, Oct. 17.—[Special despatch to New York *Telegram*.]—The steamers Cuba and Gulf Stream were four days getting to the wharf. The Cuba reports having felt the hurricane seventy miles out. The naval squadron and monitors are all safe.

FROM THE STATE.

Thirteenth Congressional District.

DANVILLE, Oct. 17.—The official majority of Montour county gives Brockway (Dem.) for Congress 1381, and Mercur (Rep.) 910. Brockway's majority, 471. For Assembly, Chalfant (Dem.) has 1580. Rupert (Dem.) 123 and Abbott (Rep.) 627.

Columbia county—Brockway (Dem.) 1756 majority.

MARRIED.

McILVAIN—RANDALL.—On the 11th instant, at Annapolis, Maryland, by the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, Mr. HENRY C. McILVAIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss FANNIE N. RANDALL, daughter of Hon. Alexander Randall, of Annapolis.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES BROWN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in Mount Holly, N. J., on Tuesday, 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Train leaves Market street at 11 A. M.

SHAFFNER.—On the 17th instant, JOHN SHAFFNER, in the 61st year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

YOUNG.—On Sunday evening, October 16th, MARY LOWBER, infant child of James B. and Elizabeth Y. Young.

723 CARPETINGS. 723
PEABODY & WESTON.
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.
We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.
PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
CROS DE LONDRES, all the New Shades.
FAILLES, all the New Shades.
POULT DE SOIES, all the New Shades.
EVENING SILKS, in all Grades and Colors
WHITE SILKS for Weddings.
WHITE SATINS for Weddings.
COLORED SATINS for Evenings.
BLACK SILKS.
The largest and most complete stock of BLACK SILKS ever offered to our customers.
BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
During the war panic abroad, and will be sold at a
MODERATE ADVANCE.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.
A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVE,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
$1·00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated
J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
10 8 smw1m No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

FURNITURE, ETC.
PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 11 7 fmw6m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., NO 1024 CHESNUT Street, will open TUESDAY, Oct. 18, a handsome assortment of Children's Clothing, latest French and London styles. Also, a handsome assortment of Ladies' Wrappers, Ladies' Merino Waists, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Suits, choice styles. Will also display a beautiful assortment of Infants' and Children's French Bonnets at
M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S,
10 15 rp3t* No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW BOOKS
BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.
LITTLE MAY'S LEGACY and THE STORY OF A Basket. Illustrated. 18mo, 45 cts.
THE CHILDREN OF LONG AGO. By the author of "Words for Women," etc. etc. 18mo, 12 engravings, 65 cents.
THE CLOUDED GEM. An Allegory. By the author of "The Crambling Path." Illustrated. 18mo, 17 cents.
THE VALLEY OF STAINS. An Allegory. By the same. Illustrated. 18mo, 15 cents.
Just published by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 5 wfm6t

ART EXHIBITION.
ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Cobientz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.
NEW PICTURES.
"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

COAL.
HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.
ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7·00; Stove, $7·00; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON AV. 8 20 rp tf
ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

HATS AND CAPS.
AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

PEAR TREES, A FINE STOCK OF STANDARDS and Dwarfs of prime growth, all true to name, at R. BUIST'S Nursery,
SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and
10 14 3t* DARBY Road.
ORNAMENTAL TREES OF EVERY Variety. A very large stock of Arborvitæ for hedges, at lowest rates. R. BUIST'S Nursery,
SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and
10 14 3t* DARBY Road.

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.
BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf
FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence on Chesnut street, west of Broad. Four-story brick main and three-story double back building. Eight chambers, saloon parlor, sitting-room, library, verandah, dining-room, two kitchens, bath-rooms, water closets, etc., two heaters, etc. In good order and repair. Lot 22 by 235 feet to Sansom street. Possession with deed.
ROBERT GRAFFEN & SON,
10 5 wfm7t No. 537 PINE Street.
FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 213½ Walnut street.
MUST BE SOLD—No. 240 SOUTH EIGHTH Street, modern four-story DWELLING, with large back buildings, suitable for business or residence. Only $4000 cash required. Apply on the premises. 10 13 5t
COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR Sale. 50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony.
Mansion-house and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises to R. WHITAKER. 10 15 2t*
FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE No. 324 FRANKLIN Street, opposite the square. Apply to WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT Street. 10 14 3t*

TO RENT.
TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.
SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
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MILLINERY, ETC.
MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES REPAIRED, ETC.
9 16 fmw3mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & SON.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us the November number of *Harper's Magazine*, which presents this list of articles:—

"The Huguenots," Eugene Lawrence, with ten illustrations; "My Babes in the Wood," Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt; "The Cave of Bellamar," General Frederico F. Cavada, with nine illustrations; "Phantom Days," Carl Spencer; "Down the Mississippi," George Ward Nichols, with six illustrations; "The Negative in Photography," Jacob Abbott, with seven illustrations; "My Distinguished Friend Saltsam," from the French, by Charles Carroll; "Life in Brittany, part i.—A Week at Nantes," George M. Towle; "Choose," Grace Greenwood; "A Pilot's Wife," Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, with two illustrations; Frederick the Great, xii. Frederick at Sans Souci," with four illustrations; "Dawn of the Heights," C. E. Brooks; "Anne Furness," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," Veronica," etc.; "The Sacred Flora," part ii., M. D. Conway; "A Sigh," Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.; "An October Idyl," Constance F. Woolson; "The Rock of the Legion of Honor," part i., by the author of "On the Heights," etc.;" "Literary Forgeries," from the French, by Kate Putnam Osgood; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

From "Down the Mississippi," by George Ward Nichols, we take the following description of poker player on a Western steamboat:—

You can not see now, as we did ten years ago, the cabin tables surrounded by planters, merchants, and politicians, calling themselves gentlemen, who would gamble from morning till night, and again till morning, staking, and often losing, their entire fortunes. We do not now encounter the elegant, gentlemanly professional gambler, who was accomplished in every way, and not least in the use of the pistol and bowie-knife. Well-educated, fascinating gentlemen were they, whose hands were again and again stained with the blood of their fellow creatures. All this class of men are hardly to be found in the Southwest in this goodly year of our Lord 1870. The war did splendid scavenger-work in sweeping them into the other world. And the young men now coming up into life, who would have been such as they, find a better existence in working for their daily bread. The gang of gamblers who are our companions on this trip belong to altogether another class than those whose places they fill. These are what the panel thief is to the bank burglar, what Burns is to Morrissey. It is amusing for your experienced traveller to watch the tricks and schemes of these miserable wretches. One of these is short, rather fat, dressed in black broadcloth, and carries under his plug hat a cunning, greasy, smooth-shaven face, which has small, ferret-like eyes in it, and a red snub nose, like a carbuncle, imposed upon it. This man is called the "Judge," and is, I believe, the leader of the gang, although another fellow in common clothes, with a wolfish, cowardly countenance, gives the cue to all their doings. The third thief of the party is small in stature, with black moustache, and an assumed wobegone look. It is he who, in their make-believe games, bets wildly and largely, who most always loses, gets angry, and appeals to the lookers-on. The fourth of the squad looks like an honest tradesman, who ought to be in better business than betting.

One day these gentlemen were playing at poker, which is a favorite game for their nefarious purposes. The "Carpenter"—we will give them such names as describe them best—had dealt "Ferret-eyes" a hand of three kings and seven and eight of clubs, To "Wolf-mouth" he gave three aces and a nine and ten of hearts. With these hands "Ferret-eyes" and "Wolf-mouth" began to bet and brag in the most excited way, talking to each other, appealing to the crowd, and getting up an enthusiasm pretty much as the clown and ring-master do in the circus, shouting and running in order to make the audience believe that the horse which the "equine queen" is riding is going fearfully fast, when it is all a sham, gotten up for effect. Such was the excitement about our steamboat gaming table.

"I see your twenty dollars and go fifty better," shouts "Ferret-eyes."

"I see your fifty and go ten better," screamed "Wolf-mouth."

"I see that, and make it one hundred," cries "Ferret-eyes."

At this point there was a dead pause and silence, broken in an instant by "Wolf-mouth," who turned beseechingly to the by-standers with the remark:—

"Gentlemen, I'm blowed if I ain't strapped."

Meanwhile moving around the table there was a peaked sandy-haired man, who has on board forty mules, which he is taking to Memphis. This fellow had seen both hands, and knew that "Wolf-mouth" had the strong cards. Just at this moment he caught the gambler's eye, who continued:—

"Ef I had a mule, wouldn't I sling him, ears and all, atop o' that pile?"

"You kin bet one of my mules," was the answer of "Sandy-hair."

"Will you take the mule?" cries "Wolf-mouth" to "Ferret-eyes."

"Yes," answered the other, asking the "Carpenter," as he had a right to by the laws of the game, for two cards, in place of his seven and eight of clubs. That obliging gentleman at once complied, giving him the fourth king and an ace. "Wolf-mouth" did not ask for more. They showed their hands. "Ferret-eyes" swept in the pool, and "Sandy-hair," to his dismay, had lost his mule.

"THE GALAXY."

The contents of the November number of *The Galaxy* are as follows:—

"Lady Judith: A Tale of Two Continents," chapters xvii and xviii, by Justin McCarthy; "A Brazilian Poem," from the Portuguese of Gonzalves Dias; "Reminiscences and Speculations, Apropos of the Turning-point in the King of Prussia's Life," by Carl Benson; "Dead and Born," by Ellie Lee Hardenbrook; "Fort Sumter. Facts in Relation to the Expedition Ordered by the Administration of President Lincoln for the Relief of the Garrison in Fort Sumter," by Gideon Welles; "Overland," chapters xiv, xv, xvi, and xvii; "Nothing by Halves," by Frank Lee Benedict; "The Reality of Medicine," by A. K. Gardner, M. D.; "Monsignore Capel (The Monsignore Catesby of Disraeli's 'Lothair') (with portrait)," by Fanny Barrow; "Sheikh Ahnaf's Letter from Bagdad," by Bayard Taylor; Alexandre Dumas, Pere," by Albert P. Southwick; "Lost Houses," by H. H.; "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Current Literature" "Mark Twain's Map of Paris (with map);" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

In Mark Twain's "Memoranda" we find the following:—

RILEY—NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

One of the best men in Washington—or elsewhere—is Riley, correspondent of the great San Francisco dailies.

Riley is full of humor, and has an unfailing vein of irony which makes his conversation to the last degree entertaining (as long as the remarks are about somebody else). But notwithstanding the possession of these qualities, which should enable a man to write a happy and an appetizing letter, Riley's newspaper letters often display a more than earthly solemnity, and likewise an unimaginative devotion to petrified facts, which surprise and distress all men who know him in his unofficial character. He explains this curious thing by saying that his employers sent him to Washington to write facts, not fancy, and that several times he has come near losing his situation by inserting humorous remarks which, not being looked for at headquarters and consequently not understood, were thought to be dark and bloody speeches intended to convey signals and warnings to murderous secret societies or something of that kind, and so were scratched out with a shiver and a prayer and cast into the stove. Riley says that sometimes he is so afflicted with a yearning to write a sparkling and absorbingly readable letter that he simply cannot resist it, and so he goes to his den and revels in the delight of untrammelled scribbling; and then, with suffering such as only a mother can know, he destroys the pretty children of his fancy and reduces his letter to the required dismal accuracy. Having seen Riley do this very thing more than once, I know whereof I speak. Often I have laughed with him over a happy passage and grieved to see him plough his pen through it. He would say, "I had to write that or die; and I've got to scratch it out or starve. They wouldn't stand it, you know."

I think Riley is about the most entertaining company I ever saw. We lodged together in many places in Washington during the winter of '67-'8, moving comfortably from place to place, and attracting attention by paying our board—a course which cannot fail to make a person conspicuous in Washington. Riley would tell all about his trip to California in the early days, by way of the Isthmus and the San Juan river; and about his baking bread in San Francisco, to gain a living, and setting up ten-pins, and practising law, and opening oysters, and delivering lectures, and teaching French, and tending bar, and reporting for the newspapers, and keeping dancing school, and interpreting Chinese in the courts—which latter was lucrative, and Riley was doing handsomely and laying up a little money when people began to find fault because his translations were too "free," a thing for which Riley considered he ought not to be held responsible, since he did not know a word of the Chinese tongue and only adopted interpreting as a means of gaining an honest livelihood. Through the machinations of enemies he was removed from the position of official interpreter, and a man put in his place who was familiar with the Chinese language but did not know any English. And Riley used to tell about publishing a newspaper up in what is Alaska now, but was only an iceberg then, with a population composed of bears, walruses, Indians, and other animals; and how the iceberg got adrift at last, and left all his paying subscribers behind, and as soon as the commonwealth floated out of the jurisdiction of Russia, the people rose and threw off their allegiance and ran up the English flag, calculating to hook on and become an English colony as they drifted along down the British possessions; but a land breeze and a crooked current carried them by, and they ran up the stars and stripes and steered for California, missed the connection again, and swore allegiance to Mexico, but it wasn't any use; the anchors came home every time, and away they went with the northeast trades, drifting off sideways towards the Sandwich Islands, whereupon they ran up the Cannibal flag and had a grand human barbacue in honor of it, in which it was noticed that the better a man liked a friend the better he enjoyed him; and as soon as they got fairly within the tropics the weather got so fearfully hot that the iceberg began to melt, and it got so sloppy under foot that it was almost impossible for ladies to get about at all; and at last, just as they came in sight of the islands, the melancholy remnant of the once majestic iceberg canted first to one side and then to the other, and then plunged under forever, carrying the national archives along with it—and not only the archives and the populace, but some eligible town lots which had increased in value as fast as they diminished in size in the tropics, and which Riley could have sold at thirty cents a pound and made himself rich if he could have kept the province afloat ten hours longer and got her into port.

And so forth and so on, with all the facts of Riley's trip through Mexico, a journey whose history his felicitous fancy can make more interesting than any novel that ever was written. What a shame it is to tie Riley down to the dreary mason-work of laying up solemn dead-walls of fact! He does write a plain, straightforward, and perfectly accurate and reliable correspondence, but it seems to me that I would rather have one chatty paragraph of his fancy than a whole obituary of his facts.

Riley is very methodical, untiringly accommodating, never forgets anything that is to be attended to, is a good son, a staunch friend, and a permanent, reliable enemy. He will put himself to any amount of trouble to oblige a body, and therefore always has his hands full of things to be done for the helpless and the shiftless. And he knows how to do nearly everything, too. He is a man whose native benevolence is a well-spring that never goes dry. He stands always ready to help whoever needs help, as far as he is able—and not simply with his money, for that is a cheap and common charity, but with hand and brain, and fatigue of limb and sacrifice of time. This sort of men is rare.

Riley has a ready wit, a quickness and aptness at selecting and applying quotations, and a countenance that is as solemn and as blank as the back side of a tombstone when he is delivering a particularly exasperating joke. One night a negro woman was burned to death in a house next door to us, and Riley said that our landlady would be oppressively emotional at breakfast, because she generally made use of such opportunities as offered, being of a morbidly sentimental turn, and so we would find it best to let her talk along and say nothing back—it was the only way to keep her tears out of the gravy. Riley said there never was a funeral in the neighborhood but that the gravy was watery for a week.

And sure enough, at breakfast the landlady was down in the very sloughs of woe—entirely broken-hearted. Everything she looked at reminded her of that poor old negro woman, and so the buckwheat cakes made her sob, the coffee forced a groan, and when the beefsteak came on she fetched a wail that made our hair rise. Then she got to talking about deceased, and kept up a steady drizzle till both of us were soaked through and through. Presently she took a fresh breath and said with a world of sobs:—

"Ah, to think of it, only to think of it!—the poor old faithful creature. For she was so faithful. Would you believe it, she had been a servant in that self-same house and that self-same family for twenty-seven years come Christmas, and never a cross word and never a lick! And oh to think she should meet such a death at last!—a-sitting over the red-hot stove at three o'clock in the morning and went to sleep and fell on it and was actually roasted! not just frizzled up a bit, but literally roasted to a crisp! Poor faithful creature, how she was cooked! I am but a poor woman, but even if I have to scrimp to do it, I will put a tomb-stone over that lone sufferer's grave—and Mr. Riley, if you would have the goodness to think up a little epitaph to put on it which would sort of describe the awful way in which she met her——"

"Put it '*Well done*, good and faithful servant!'" said Riley, and never smiled.

[I have either printed that anecdote once before or told it in company so many thousand times as to carry that seeming to my mind, but it is of no consequence—it is worth printing half a dozen times.]

"PUTNAM'S."

The November number of *Putnam's Magazine* winds it up as a distinctive periodical, and hereafter it will be merged in the new *Scribner's Illustrated Magazine*, which will be issued shortly under the editorial supervision of "Timothy Titcomb" (Dr. Holland). The contents of the November number of *Putnam* are as follows:—

"The Man in the Moon," Prof. Schele de Vere; "French Influence at the Vatican," Rev. Dr. Keatinge; "Lota's Missionary Field," "Susan Coolodge;" "About Dogs, Socially," Caroline A. Halbert; "The Fortunes of Ahmed," James W. Morris; "The American Language," W. W. Crane; "Mr. Lincoln and the Petitioners," a record from the Executive Chamber, M. Wentworth; "A Woman's Right," X, Mrs. M. C. Ames; "A Pilgrimage to Peking," Rev. E. W. Syle, Shanghai; "The Fourth of September in Paris," a Young American; "Literature at Home;" "Title and Contents to the Sixth Volume."

From the very interesting paper entitled "Mr. Lincoln and his Petitioners," by M. Wentworth, we extract this portion:—

Many times the President started to go to his private room; but sad faces pressing up the stairway stopped him as he was crossing the hall, and he went back again.

"Do, kind President, grant my request!"

The woman's voice was very plaintive, and large tears were falling, but she made no *sound* of crying.

"No, no, I cannot! I cannot, good woman—I cannot! I might grant such requests a thousand a day. I can't turn the Government inside out and upside over. I can't please everybody. I must do my duty—stern duty as I see it. Nobody wants their friends drafted—nobody wants them taken as deserters. He should not have been absent so long; he should not have taken upon himself the appearance of a deserter. How do *I* know—how does *anybody* know—how does the War Department know—that he did not intend to stay upon the boat where the soldiers found him? How does anybody know that he didn't *think* about his furlough being ended? Didn't *think!* That was his business to *think*. I am sorry. Everybody ought to be sorry for those who do wrong. When he knew the laws, why did he break them? When he knew the penalty, why did he bring it upon himself?

"You plead for him, and tell me how upright he is. That's all very well. It is easy for us to overestimate the goodness of those we love. You are his neighbor. It is very kind in you to come so far and plead so strongly; but—I can't—I can't do anything for you!"

"Please, President Lincoln!"

"No, no! no, no! I can't—I won't—I won't!" and he sprang to his feet, but in an instant resumed his former position in his chair, and leaned forward to snap the little bell.

"Oh! oh!"

It was a sound of intense grief, disappointment, and surprise, all mingled together; coming up so from the heart as this peculiar sound did, it arrested the hand upon the bell, lifted the eyes that were growing cold and stern to the pleading face of the woman before him. She had left her chair, and stood so near that her clothes brushed against him. Heavy were the lines upon her face—lines of care and sorrow; earnest were the tear-dimmed eyes.

"Do, kind sir, consider my case a moment more—oh, President Lincoln! Remember, you were poor once—and—and——"

"Had no friends, do you mean?" he interrupted, almost scornfully.

"No—oh, no!—had a *few* friends—tried and true friends, who would never forsake you. Only one of them I know—*one*, who is alike a friend to you and to me. For his sake—for our dear Lord's sake—grant my petition!"

There was a striking solemnity in her whole attitude; and the President turned very pale, his eyes misty, sad, and then sadder, as he repeated, slowly and reverently:—

"For our dear Lord's sake!"

"Here are three hundred dollars; it was made up by his neighbors. Couldn't you save him from an ignominious death, which he does not deserve?—no, he does not deserve!"

"Take back your money!" cried the President, throwing away from him her extended hand. "Take it back! I do not want it!"

Only an instant his hand and voice were raised, and then he resumed, kindly:—

"I shall not have your money, good woman; the War Department will not have it. Take it back where it came from, and you shall take back his release. Your petition shall be wholly granted."

"Oh, President Lincoln! I believe you are a Christian. I thank God for it. I will pray for you every day with my whole heart."

"I have need of your prayers; I have need of all the prayers that can be offered for me."

"Oh, Mr. Lincoln, that is the Christian spirit—that is faith in Jesus! Oh, let me hear you say that you believe in Him!"

"I do," was the solemn answer. "I believe in my Saviour."

And when she arose to depart, the President also arose and opened the door for her, and led her through the outer door and across the hall to the head of the staircase, and shook hands, said "good-by," and went back again to receive more and still more petitioners.

It was past three o'clock; the Executive Mansion was silent and dark, with only the shaded light beside the President, as he sat with folded hands and mournful eyes alone.

"Mr. President, your Honor," said a woman in a languid voice, opening and closing her pale-blue eyes, "Mr. President, your Honor," she repeated with a slight emphasis, and then, as though it were the last effort she could ever make, succeeded in saying again, "Mr. President, your Honor."

He regarded her with an amused air, and said, "My name is Mr. Lincoln—Abraham Lincoln. I suppose you call me 'Old Abe' when you're at home."

She dropped her head and raised her handkerchief to her face, heaving the folds of it with a deep-drawn sigh, as in one small eye one small tear stood irresolute, "How you mistake me, honored sir!"

She paused a moment to recover from her emotion, and another woman, less delicate, pushed her way up, and, with a stout voice and important manner, began to tell her qualifications and show her certificates, and wished to have a place given her in the Treasury Department.

"I'd have a different order of things there, Mr. President. I could do the work of two, and do it well. It's a bad thing," she went on, "to have so many young girls there; it's a crying shame—it's a disgrace. You ought to turn them all out, and put in their places persons of my age."

Before the President could answer, a very tall man stumbled over the feet of two or three, and, as he picked himself up and his scattered papers, he exclaimed eagerly:—

"Look at these, Mr. President—read all these letters; they will tell you that I am qualified for a high position;" and he stumbled again, in his hurry to get up to the President.

"I need not look at your letters; you speak for yourself, sir. It was a waste of time for you to get these letters."

"Won't you read them, Mr. President, your Honor?"

"No, sir. We have enough paymasters that are known to us—enough, sir—enough: we have more of them than we have money for, and, out of charity to taxpayers, I ought to dismiss about fifty of them."

"It is an important thing to have a man you can trust, Mr. President—one who is perfectly honest. It is an easy matter for money to get lost, if in the hands of easy, careless people."

"Yes, it certainly is; and, judging from the manner in which these precious letters of yours have been flying about, I should say Government property would be very, *very* safe with you."

"But there is excuse for me now, sir. Time is very short with me."

"Time is short with all of us—or at least we ought to consider it so. No, sir; I can give you no appointment."

The man began to tell the President that he would never regret it; he would see how faithful he would be, and he would be satisfied that he was better fitted for Paymaster-General than the one who held the position now.

"Oh, you wish to be Paymaster-General! Well, well! you wish me to turn out the man I do know, and put you in his place, whom I don't know! You may go, sir."

The President frowned and waved his hand towards him.

"And you," he said, turning to the woman with a stout voice, "you can't have an appointment. I am sorry so many young girls are in the Treasury building; but that is something over which I have no control."

"And you, madam," turning to the languid woman, "you have not stated your petition."

Another sigh, and then, as though reinforced by sudden vitality, she produced a parcel of letters, saying:—

"Read these, sir; they can tell you who I am I am too timid."

"That's nothing to me," he answered, sharply.

"Just read them, sir."

"I can't; I have no time."

"They are from head people at the South."

"I have no doubt of it."

"They plead for me. I have no confidence in myself."

The President was getting very much annoyed, and shook his head from side to side, as he always did when he was out of patience.

"If you can tell me, madam, what you wish, I will listen; if not, I will go on with the others."

"Read this one," she said, picking it out very carefully.

"No; I cannot." Then, suddenly looking up with an odd smile, he asked:—"Have you one from Jeff. Davis?"

She did not see the expression of the President's face, and she replied, in a faint voice, with her eyes cast down, "I have not, but I can get one."

"Oh, don't put yourself to that trouble; I can know as much from you as from him. I'll take your word for it that you *can* get one." And the President's sleeves shook a little. "Please go on and tell me your story."

"Well—it is—it is—of great account to me. It's about—about my poor cow—which your cruel soldiers killed, and—and—I want the Government to restore the loss—to buy me a new cow."

"I am sorry for your poor cow; but we cannot buy you a new cow. I've had several cow-petitions. I expect next to have some person bewailing the loss of a cat. I have plenty of spare time, of course—have nothing to do, and ought by all means to see that every loss is made good."

"I'd like to go home," the woman said.

"I am perfectly willing that you should, madam."

"But how can I go, with my petition refused?"

"I cannot grant it," frowned the President."

"I supposed you were a kind-hearted man," persisted the timid woman.

"I'll not listen to you," he said, loudly, calling forward some others.

"You are just about as much of a gentleman as I expected to find you," added the woman, as she flouted out of the room.

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200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
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7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
18,800 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
3,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900 00
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$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622 27.	Market value, $1,325,370 0
Real Estate	35,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4705. Estimated value	2,740 20
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JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 6m

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.

Not That Woman, but Another Woman.

Yesterday I had occasion to mention the name of a woman who for months past had been employing in and around New York the arts of a syren, for the sake of making a comfortable and pleasant living. I now discover, to my horror, that it was not that woman, but another woman, and that the other woman is divisible into three distinct personalities representative of three distinct degrees of crime.

It has come to light that the real name of the woman whose death I yesterday mentioned is Mrs. Rebecca C. Jones, and that she was known as the Williamsburg Adventuress. The three personalities who appear, upon sifting the story to the bottom, may be specified as follows:—

First. There was this Mrs. Jones, who appears to have been merely a vulgar sort of swindler, possessing no great attractions of person, mind, or manner, and employing no arts that were much above those of mediocrity.

Second. There is a Mrs. Patterson, whose real name is Smith, and who possesses considerable good looks and a good deal of grace of manner, and a rather piquant art of improvising and leading her hearer to believe what she tells him. She is a little over thirty years old, well-formed but not very well-*informed*. Whatever means *she* uses to deceive with are those with which nature alone has provided her. She has no culture and no accomplishments. Still, her natural flow of language is great, and her natural cunning enables her to make use of this gift usually to her own advantage. She is far from being a first-class swindler, however. She does not adhere to one line of falsehood; she does not possess the unspeakable advantage of possessing an invisible accomplice; she recklessly encumbers herself with luggage which, when a crisis comes, she is compelled to abandon and sacrifice, unless she remains and sacrifices herself; and she does not tell a perfectly straight story, and is easily "cornered" by anyone resolved to fathom the fraud. Each of these women, smart though she is, is incalculably interior to

Number three, whose favorite *alias* is als Mrs. Patterson, but who is known as Mrs War ner as well. Mrs. Patterson-Warner is one o the most accomplished frauds that ever lived She has most of those natural and artificial grace that "go down" alike with women as well a men. She has, behind the scenes, an accomplic who never for a moment comes in sight, bu who apparently keeps her accurately posted with respect to every movement made by detectives to her disadvantage. She is well educated, converses charmingly, has an air of innocence, respectability and frankness, not to say Christian virtue. She adheres absolutely to one line of operations, and sticks to it through thick and thin, no matter what the obstacles may be. She moves from place to place encumbered with no useless baggage. When the moment for flight arrives, no time is lost in pining over cherished articles that must be sacrificed. Her self-possession is wonderful. Her stories are told with such confidence and adroitness that to trip her up in one of them in an impossibility. In her you have a confidence woman in whom swindling amounts to genius, and the enormity of whose sin you lose sight of in your admiration of the artistic perfectness by which that sin is rendered of use to her. And so I drop the confidence woman question for the present.

Crowbars and Cold Potatoes.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Babington came up yesterday in one of our courts, and presents several points that are peculiar enough to deserve mentioning. Mrs. Babington is the plaintiff and Mr. Babington the defendant. The plaintiff brings the action to obtain a decree of separation and separate maintenance. They have been married about fifteen years, and continued living together until the fall of 1868, when Mrs. Babington left her husband because of his cruel treatment of her. His cruel treatment took the form of getting drunk, and, while he was in that condition, of subjecting her to a rain of crowbars and cold potatoes. Why marital violence should have assumed this particular form is not satisfactorily set forth in the complaint. Perhaps Mr. B. objected to potatoes with the skins off, and in that case, if Mrs. B. had devoted the same attention to keeping her eye "peeled" that she did to keeping the potatoes so, it would have been better for her in the end. Mr. B., on his side, avers that it was Mrs. Babington, and not he, who got drunk; that she called him all sorts of abusive and indecent names; that as a mild endeavor to frighten her off, he *once* picked up a crowbar, which, dropping out of his hand, rolled over on the floor and touched her ankle; and that he on one occasion threw at her one potato when she had been abusing some young ladies who were visiting the family, and who, she insisted, should get from the table "and get." 'Man and Wife" is the same old story being told in all degrees of life. In this case the parties seem to occupy a respectable position in society, and to have been very comfortably off so far as money is concerned. Perhaps, indeed, *that* is what's the matter.

Miscellaneous Mention.

The division of the city into three police districts is talked of. The peculiarly significant death of Superintendent Jourdan has suggested the propriety of this division, since the duties that have hitherto devolved upon the Chief of Police are too arduous for one man to perform without injury to his brain and body.

Miss Netta has been "put out" of the Saleswomen's Early Closing Association. The reason for her being put out is that she peremptorily refused to hand to the association, until it should be more permanently and securely established, such money as, through her personal exertion, she has collected from Mayor Hall, Commissioner Tweed, Sheriff O'Brien, and County Clerk Loew.

Fisk's body-guard has been busy receiving three antique military delegations from New England, namely, the Newburyport Artillery, the Amoskeag Veterans, and the Putnam Phalanx. The men composing these delegations are extremely staid and solid-looking. What there can be in common between them and the conscienceless Proteus of opera and railroad it is not easy to understand. Perhaps it is to be accounted for on the old principle of extremes.

The approaching arrival of French artists in this city is mentioned. Among those spoken of as about to arrive are Rosa Bonheur, Jerome Meissonier, Saintrine, and Galant. At present Paris is closed to art. The muses never flourish among the accoutrements of war. Canons in art and cannon in artillery have little sympathy with each other. Some of our millionaires might, by giving orders to those artists, do a great deal for art at home by recognizing the art which comes to us from abroad.

ALI BABA.

—The 800,000 silk-worms in the cocoonery at Salt Lake City consume thirty bushels of mulberry leaves per day.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
s5 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,
OF THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. D. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
s2 PHILADELPHIA.

IOWA BONDS.

KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,
And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
BOWARD DARLINGTON,
10 10 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
s9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
s 26 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
F. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. m5

203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 500 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ¼ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ¼ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 18 12t Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (By Water).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any, or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

J. T. EASTON, M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1813 Delancy Place.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRRORS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

October 18, at 10 o'clock, the household furniture, comprising mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, green plush, walnut extension table, sideboard, china and glassware, chamber furniture, mantel mirror, cooking utensils, etc. 10 15 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

October 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

WALNUT STREET, No. 1418—Elegant Residence.
FIFTH (North), No. 964—Modern Residence.
SEVENTEENTH (North), No. 1416—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 1812—Modern Residence.
TENTH (North), No. 1942—Modern Dwelling.
LOCUST AND TWENTY-THIRD, N. W. corner—Large and Valuable Lot.
PINE, No. 2207—Desirable Dwelling.
ELLSWORTH, No. 1510—Store and Dwelling.
VINE, No. 1119—Desirable Dwelling.
AMERICAN AND YORK, N. E. corner—Coal-yard, Dwellings, etc.
SIXTH (North), No. 506—Modern Residence.
SEVENTEENTH AND AFTON, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
TWENTY-THIRD (North), No. 820—Modern Dwelling.
FRANKLIN, No. 965—Modern Residence.
CHRISTIAN, No. 711—Genteel Dwelling.
NEW, No. 321—Modern Dwelling.
SOUTH, No. 1028—Large and Valuable Lot.
MOUNT VERNON, No. 2208—Modern Residence.
MERVINE, Nos. 1807 and 1825—Two Modern Dwellings.
CAMAC, No. 1846—Modern Dwelling.
TENTH (South), No. 705—Modern Residence.
TWENTIETH (South), No. 769—Modern Residence.
CASS, Nos. 1206, 1208, and 1223—Genteel Dwellings.
GREEN, No. 1504—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH AND BROWN, S. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
THIRTY-FOURTH (South), No. 126—Modern Residence.
SANSOM, No. 3404—Brown-stone Residence.
FILBERT, No. 929—Five brick Dwellings.
SPRUCE, No. 116—Tavern and Dwelling.
CHRISTIAN, Nos. 2118, 2120, and 2122—Modern Dwellings.
GROUND-RENT—$48 a year.

STOCKS.

2 bonds $500 each, Somerset county, Md.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.
400 shares New Creek Coal Co.
86 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
8 shares Continental Hotel Co.
10 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
1 share Surf House Association of Atlantic City.
1 share Camden and Atlantic Land Co.
27 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
50 shares Southern Transportation Co.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
26 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.
8 shares Western National Bank.
$500 bond Union League, 6 per cent.
100 shares American Button Hole and Sewing Machine Co.
30 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 10 14 3t
66 shares Mount Holly, Lumberton and Medford R. R.
50 shares Guardian Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
10 shares Kensington National Bank.
10 shares Germantown National Bank.
18 shares Trenton Banking Co.
$2000 Green and Coates Streets 7 per cent. bonds.
14 shares Lehigh Crane Iron Co.
Pew No. 118 Arch Street Presbyterian Church.
Pew No. 86 Trinity M. E. Church.
$1500 bond Union Passenger Railway Co.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
MESSRS. DEAKIN & SON'S CLOSING SALES OF ELEGANT SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE AND FINE IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.
On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,

October 17 and 18, at 11 o'clock, will be sold the balance of plated ware and table cutlery remaining on hand with Messrs. Deakin & Son's agent, who leaves for Sheffield in a few days. The assortment comprises plated tea and coffee sets, with urns; large and small trays, castors of various kinds, butter dishes, cake baskets, spoon holders, entree dishes, goblets, card receivers, etc.

CUTLERY.—Also, a large assortment of ivory balance handle knives, with carvers and steels to match.

SPOONS, ETC.—Also, various styles of spoons, forks, ladles, etc.

CARD.—These will positively be the closing sales of the above wares in this city. 10 15 2t

Sale at No. 1524 Arch street.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, Fine Rosewood Steinway Piano-forte, 2 French Plate Pier Mirrors, Cabinet Organ, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Lambrequins, Rich Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

October 19, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, will be sold, the entire Household Furniture, comprising very elegant drawing-room suit in blue satin brocatelle; rich walnut do. do., in green terry, gold lined; large walnut centre table to match; French plate pier mirror, with console table, gold lined; fine toned rosewood 7-octave Steinway piano-forte; rich lace curtains; cornices and lambrequins; very large walnut hat-rack and umbrella stand, gold lined; French plate mirror; rosewood and walnut chamber suits; handsomely decorated cottage suits, marble tops; fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; large oak sideboard, marble top; oak dining-room chairs, green terry; large mahogany pedestal extension table; three French china dinner and tea sets; silver plated ware and cutlery; rosewood library suits, maroon terry; bed-clothing and linens, etc.

Also, 6 large bronze and gilt chandeliers. [10 17 2t
May be examined early on the morning of sale.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday at the auction store.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNE, ETC.
The balance of
MESSRS. HARRISON & STOCKDALE'S STOCK.
On Wednesday Morning,

October 19, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, the balance of Messrs. Harrison & Stockdale's fine Wines and Liquors, to close their partnership.
Catalogues ready on Monday, 17th. [10 17 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 139 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

October 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also,
1100 feet undressed and French morocco. 10 12 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [10 14 5t
Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

October 21, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 15 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 9 6m

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning
Oct. 20 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 10 15 4t

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Fourth large trade sale, American and imported furs, etc., by catalogue.
On Friday Morning,
Oct 21, at 10 o'clock.
ROBES, ROBES.
Also, 100 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, coon, and buffalo robes. 10 15 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOCAL PREACHERS.

The Third Day's Session of the National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Reports of Committees.

The thirteenth annual session of the Methodist Local Preachers' Association resumed its meetings this morning, at 9 o'clock, in the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch, the President, A. Gurney, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The reports of standing and special committees were called for.

The Business Committee reported and offered a resolution through C. C. Leigh, chairman, on the subject of Indian education. The resolution asked that a committee of three should be appointed to take charge of the matter, who shall offer the services of the Church to the Government to aid in civilizing and educating the Indian race. Such aid has been accepted by the Government from the Society of Friends, and it was thought that it would be accepted from the Methodist Church.

It was moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The same committee also offered resolutions on the subjects of intoxicating drinks and Sunday-schools. The latter resolution recommended that where ten persons could be gathered together a school should be started.

The Indian resolutions led to considerable debate. It was claimed that every one should aid in the civilizing and converting of the Indians, as it was only by civilization that the race could be kept from dying out.

It was thought that such aid could be given by the local preachers throughout the country without working under the Government. The Government had marked out a certain policy and had given over the education of Indians to a particular sect. It would not do to uphold, by official action, the policy of the Government in this particular.

Some thought that as it had been found that the Gospel is the only civilizer, the work should not be given over to the Friends, whose belief ran almost to Unitarianism. The services of other denominations should not only be offered, but a protest should be sent to the Government against the present policy.

Mr. Mooney thought that it was no business of the association at all. It had no right to meddle with the Government, and dictate how the Indians should be managed. The most that could be done would be to help the domestic missionary work which is already established among the Indians. If the lacal preachers were sent to the Indians in any quantity, they would come in at the door thus opened.

The following resolution was offered and accepted as a substitute for the resolutions of the Business Commtttee on the subject:—

Resolved, That the National Association of Local Preachers pledge themselves to employ all their influence, moral and religious, to aid the Christian efforts of our Government now in operation for the improvement, morally and spiritually, of our Indian tribes.

This was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was offered asking that a committee of three be appointed by the President to give efficiency to the resolution by suitable action.

This was also discussed at great length, as it was thought that this committee would be of no use. The Government would pay no attention to them.

It was moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Bishop Simpson said that it had been remarked in the discussion that the Government had been in consultation with the Bishop of the Church in relation to the Indians. This is not a fact. No consultation had ever been had with himself, and he was certain that none had been had with others. The Bishop thought that the action of the Government in giving the work to the Friends, when the Methodist missionaries were already in the field, was meant in the best spirit, but had not turned out well. He had heard, however, a rumor of a more liberal policy for this year, though there was no official news of it as yet. It has been said that missionary representatives of various denominations had been asked to recommend suitable men, who were to be appointed by Government to take charge of the work. He sincerely hoped that the news was true.

It was moved to reconsider the motion to lay upon the table. Lost.

The resolutions of the Business Committee's report on the subject of intoxicating beverages were taken up and discussed. It called the attention of the preachers to the duty of urging it upon citizens that they vote only for candidates to the Legislature who are in favor of abolishing dram shops. The resolutions were laid on the table until the discussion on the subject of temperance, on Tuesday evening, should take place.

The resolution in the report on the subject of Sunday-schools was taken up and discussed.

It was moved to amend the resolution so that it would read "ten persons to constitute a school where no other Sunday-schools exist."

It was asked whether ten children in a local preacher's own family were to constitute a school. This was not thought to be within the object of the resolution.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was then adopted.

A resolution was made that, in order to facilitate the business of the convention, no member be allowed to speak more than once on any one subject, nor longer than five minutes, without the unanimous consent of the assembly. Agreed to.

A motion was made that so much of the programme of the meeting of the association as relates to to-morrow afternoon and evening be dispensed with on account of the meeting of the Methodist State Convention, which takes place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in Horticultural Hall. It was thought that it would be a sad spectacle for the religious world to see two associations in the Methodist Church meeting on the same day, and thus interfering with each other.

Mr. James W. Ingraham objected to this, as he had protested when the meeting of the State Convention was fixed. No attention was paid to the protest, though it was distinctly stated that the two meetings would greatly interfere in many particulars. This body was not the aggressors, and should not be put to inconvenience through the State committee's action by the loss of two important sessions.

This view of the matter was objected to by a member, as it was not thought best to come in conflict with the State Convention. We are all brothers, and should better give up to their wishes than hold out, though the occurrence was unfortunate and much to be regretted.

The proposer of the motion explained that he did not intend to cut off discussion on the subjects on the programme for the afternoon and evening. By economizing time they could all be considered in the morning session.

Mr. Kincade thought that the different meetings would not interfere. The State Convention to-morrow afternoon would be occupied in perfecting its organization, and in the evening only addresses would be made. It would be a new thing for this association to adjourn at any time but at night.

The motion was then withdrawn.

A resolution was then offered asking to what extent female agency could be employed for the cause of God in the M. E. Church. Referred to the Business Committee.

Several other resolutions of minor importance were referred to the Business Committee, who were to report them if necessary for future action.

On motion the subject of the appointment of the annual preacher and his alternate for the next meeting was referred to the same committee having charge of the choice of the next place of meeting.

The President announced the names of the members of the Finance Committee as follows:—Thomas Riddle, John F. Draco, F. T. Forbes, Hercules Atkin, F. W. Loane, J. W. Donnelly, J. L. von Boskerch.

Mr. James Dallis, the secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, was introduced and addressed the association. He had come from New York purposely to meet the Local Preachers' Association. He expressed the great regret which was felt by many who had come from the old country on our invitation to attend a meeting of all Christians in this country, that such a meeting was not to take place at present. He extended to the Church here the best wishes of all good Christians in Great Britain.

Bishop Simpson, being requested, replied to Mr. Dallas in the name of the local preachers, and expressed great pleasure in meeting Mr. Dallas in this place. He had previously met with him in England.

A letter from Rev. S. D. Waddy, B. A., of England, expressing great interest in the association, was read. The letter was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

It was moved that Dr. Cook's address, delivered on Saturday, be printed in the minutes, and that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon him and obtain it. Agreed to.

The miscellaneous business being completed, Bishop Simpson was requested to address the association. He complied with the request, and took as his subject the usefulness which might be developed by a properly managed local ministry. He based its utility, in which he was a firm believer, upon two facts, one of which is that there is a greater work to be done than could be done by the regular ministry. The Church could only sustain a certain number of regular ministers. When the limit is attained the work is not near accomplished. Men must be had who are not dependent upon the Church for support, who could give a portion of their time to the Church.

The other fact is that all the men who are needed cannot have gone through the expensive course of study necessary for the regular preacher. It had been the custom for laymen to preach from the time of Christ, though their power had been limited to a certain extent by the Church.

The question comes up whether any one who feels that he ought to do something for Christ should be allowed to do so in his own way, or whether a special order should be set apart by the Church of all who are willing and able. For the sake of order and to give them an official recognition by the Church, it has been thought best to set apart the special class. But there are not near enough workers in the order. Young men should be impressed with the idea that, whether they are in business or whatever they are doing, they should give a portion of their time to the Church.

The ratio of local preachers in England is much greater than in this country. Some other denominations have more of the lay element at work than we have. And there are some men in the order who get the honor of being a preacher without doing any of the work. We should have a yearly report of the doings of each local preacher, as to how many new districts he has opened, and the like. If a preacher is not willing to work to the utmost of his ability I would much rather see him give up his papers and resign his license entirely. He is useless.

At the conclusion of Bishop Simpson's address, the President announced the names of the members of the committee who were to choose the place of the next meeting and appoint the regular preacher and his alternate.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Bishop Simpson for his address.

On motion, the assembly adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE NOLEN SHOOTING.

The Death of John C. Nolen—A Warrant Issued for Colonel Wm. B. Mann.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning J. C. Nolen, otherwise known as "Shay" Nolen, who was shot at the meeting of the Board of Return Judges on Thursday last, died at his residence, No. 937 Buttonwood street. Deceased was aged thirty-six years. He became delirious a short time before his death, but previous to that he had entire faith in his ultimate recovery. He was attended by Drs. Gilbert and Pancoast. On Thursday night last he bled inwardly, and his friends, anticipating his death before morning, sent for Alderman McColgan, who reduced to writing Nolen's dying declaration, stating that he was shot by Alexander Crawford, and implicating Colonel Wm. B. Mann as an accessory.

On Friday morning it was supposed that Nolen would recover, but later in the day unfavorable sympsoms set in, since which time he gradually sank until death relieved him of his sufferings at the hour above mentioned on Sunday.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased yesterday morning. The following was the result:—

The gunshot wound was in the neck, one and a half inches to the left of the middle line of the neck, and one and a half inches above the clavicle; the ball passed inwards, then downwards and to the right, passing in close proximity to the important blood vessels and nerves of the neck, wounding the œsophagus, and was found lodged between the first and second dorsal vertebræ; the neck and chest externally were swollen; both cavities of the chest and heart-sack were filled with fluid; deceased came to his death from this effusion into the cavities above mentioned.

Great excitement prevails throughout the city this morning with the shooting of the deceased. The State House pavement has been crowded all the morning with people discussing the event. A rumor prevailed that Crawford, the return judge, would be brought to the Central at an early hour, and an excited crowd surrounded the entrance to the court, but no demonstrations were made. Shortly after 11 o'clock the van, on its return from prison, drove up to the Fifth street entrance and the prisoner was taken down stairs quietly.

Yesterday it was reported that a warrant would be issued for the arrest of Colonel William B. Mann, and that gentleman's residence, on North Sixth street, was besieged by numerous friends anxious to appear on his bail bond. But the Colonel, on Saturday, started with a few friends on a boating excursion to Delaware Bay. Late in the day Mayor Fox issued a warrant for his apprehension, and notified his family of the fact. The telegraph was brought into requisition, but failing to receive any answer, his son Charles left the city last night for the purpose of notifying his father. This morning Mayor Fox received a telegram from the Colonel notifying him that he would be in the city in time for the hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

The office of Colonel Mann, on South Sixth street, was visited by large numbers of people who were desirous of going his bail, and by lawyers who were anxious to appear as his counsel. Among these were Henry M. Phillips, Esq., John O'Byrne, Esq., Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster, F. T. Walton, Esq., and others. To give some idea of the sympathy for this gentleman in this matter, it is only necessary to state that over $2,000,000 has been volunteered as bail.

Anticipating that some trouble may arise this afternoon during the Coroner's investigation, the Mayor has ordered a detail of police from every station in the city to be on hand at the Central Station. If necessary ropes will be run across Fifth street from Chesnut to Library streets, and the former thoroughfare cleared of everybody.

Warrants for Alderman McMullin and John Ahern.

To-day affidavits were taken before Mayor Fox against Alderman William McMullin and John Ahern, charging them with riot and inciting to riot on the occasion of the meeting of the Board of Return Judges. The Mayor, in accordance with these documents, issued his warrant forthwith for their immediate apprehension. They will have a hearing in the course of the afternoon. No one appeared to testify against R. Lister Smith, who participated in the affray.

CITY CARS LICENSED.—The following shows the number of city passenger cars licensed by the Highway Department for the ensuing year, together the amount paid into the City Treasury for the same:—

Name of Road.	*No. of Cars.*	*Amt. Paid.*
West Philadelphia P. R. R.	53	$2,650
Philadelphia City P. R. R.	38	1,900
Gray's Ferry P. R. R.	15	750
Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount P. R. R.	40	2,000
Lombard and South Sts. P. R. R.	14	700
Second and Third Streets P. R. R.	61	3,050
Green and Coates Streets P. R. R.	27	1,350
Germantown P. R. R.	42	2,100
Frankford and Southwark P. R. R.	40	2,000
Union P. R. R.	72	3,300
Citizens' P. R. R.	28	1,400
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets P. R. R.	20	1,000
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Sts. P. R. R.	16	800
Girard College P. R. R.	20	1,000
Total	486	$24,000

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening the "Star" course of lectures for the season of 1870 and 1871 will be inaugurated at the Academy of Music by Miss Anna Dickinson, who will deliver a new lecture on "Joan of Arc." On Wednesday Mr. George Vandenhoff will lecture on Shakespeare's drama of *Henry IV*, and will introduce appropriate readings, and on Friday evening Mr. Wendell Phillips will discourse upon "The Lost Arts."

The "Star" course arranged by Mr. Pugh for the present season premises to be even more interesting than that of last year. The lecturers engaged are the first in the country, and both in style and choice of subjects there is variety enough to suit every taste. These lectures, while they appeal to all classes of our citizens, will be appreciated particularly by those who do not as a general rule patronize the ordinary round of dramatic and other entertainments of the amusement season, and they promise both instruction and entertainment to those who patronize them.

"ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS."—Hon. I. S. Diehl, late United States Consul to Java and Commissioner to Asia, will deliver four illustrated lectures on "Oriental and Bible Lands" at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in aid of the Pilgrim Mission of that church. The lectures will be delivered on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week and Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. They will be illustrated by maps, diagrams, ancient coins, etc., and the lecturer will appear in the costumes of the various countries he describes. Tickets can be had of James M. Gilbough, No. 1630 Market street; J. M. Evans, No. 317 North Second street; A. Tatem, corner of Locust and Fifteenth streets, and at the room of the American Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 Arch street.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Samuel Smith was taken into custody on Saturday, upon the charge of the larceny of $8 in pennies from the money drawer of the store of Edward McIntyre, No. 1218 Race street. On the way to the lockup defendant, it is alleged, assaulted his custodian, Officer Donohue, of the Sixth district. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, who held him to answer in the sum of $1400 bail.

FILTHY.—The streets in the immediate vicinity of the Pennsylvania Hospital are in a filthy condition and should be cleansed immediately. The inlet at the corner of Ninth and Pine is entirely choked up, and the stench arising therefrom is prejudicial to the public health. The attention of the Board of Health is called to this locality.

STEALING AT A FIRE.—George Hubert and George Bratton were arrested on Saturday night by Officers Maherin and Drake upon the charge of the larceny of articles of perfumery from the store No. 604 Arch street, which was on fire at the time. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, and were held for trial.

LARCENY CASE.—Frank Reynolds was arrested at the tobacco warehouse, Dock and Spruce streets, on Saturday, by Officer Monohan, upon the charge of the larceny of tools valued at $20, the property of the United States Government. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was committed for trial.

BADLY BEATEN.—Last evening Richard Thompson amused himself at Front and Wharton streets by attacking a passer-by, whom he severely beat. Richard was arrested, and committed by Alderman Lutz.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Court Confirm the Action of Councils in Awarding the Contract to Mr. Dobbins.

Another and an important chapter is now to be added to the history of the House of Correction project. After years of agitation, an ordinance making an appropriation for the purchase of the site selected passed both branches of Councils almost unanimously on March 17th last.

On the 14th of April following Councils authorized the committee having the matter in charge to procure plans of the proposed structure. On June 1 the committee made a selection from the plans submitted of that presented by J. H. Windrim, Esq., which choice was approved by Councils on the same day.

Proposals for the erection of the building were then invited, and on September 1 the committee opened the bids. Mr. R. J. Dobbins, the well-known builder, offered to do the entire work, except the heating and ventilating apparatus, for $999,300. This was the lowest bid, and the committee consequently agreed to report to Councils in favor of Mr. Dobbins. But Mr. W. H. Cramer had offered to do the whole work for $1,008,981·56, including the heating and ventilating apparatus, and he contended that this amount was less than that of Mr. Dobbins' offer and the lowest bid for heating and ventilating combined. Mr. Cramer accordingly protested against the award of the contract to Mr. Dobbins, but the committee declined to reconsider their action.

On September 15, Common Council passed an ordinance approving the action of the committee, but Select Council indulged in several postponements; finally, however, approving the Dobbins contract on the 6th of the present month.

Meanwhile Mr. Cramer appealed from the action of the committee to Councils, but these bodies remained firm in their action. Mr. Cramer then carried the matter into court. His complaint was that Councils advertised for separate bids for the building contract and the heating contract; that he bid for the building contract and Mr. Sunderland for the heating, and Mr. Dobbins bid for both; his (Cramer's) bid for the building contract was $671 lower than Dobbins', but his building contract and Sunderland's heating contract were together several thousand dollars higher than Dobbins' two contracts combined. Mr. Cramer claimed that he was entitled to the building contract under the advertisements because his bid was lower than that of Mr. Dobbins.

The matter came before the Court of Common Pleas on the 6th of this month, and Mr. Cramer obtained a preliminary injunction restraining both City Councils and Mr. Dobbins from perfecting the contract until the question could be fully argued and decided upon its merits.

The case having been argued before Judge Allison by George W. Thorn and O. A. Law, Esqs., for Mr. Cramer; by Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., City Solicitor, for the city; and by William E. Littleton and Henry M. Phillips, Esqs., for Mr. Dobbins, Judge Allison this morning gave a decision in which he fully sustained the action of the committee and of Councils in awarding the contract to Mr. Dobbins. The Court set aside the preliminary injunction before granted, and decided that the city had full power to make the contract with Mr. Dobbins, under the terms of the ordinance as passed by Councils.

The House of Correction project having successfully passed through this legal ordeal, it is to be hoped that its tribulations are at an end at last, and that the work of erecting it will now be entered upon with energy and without delay.

THE SHOOTING OF SAMUEL HAIGHT.—At noon to-day the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Samuel Haight, colored, who was shot on the night of election day at Twelfth and Kater streets. A young man named Samuel Maguire, who was arrested upon the charge of firing the shot, was present throughout the investigation. The testimony elicited was in substance as follows:—

John White, colored, testified that he was standing near the scene of the occurrence; heard a dozen shots fired, but could not say who committed the deed.

Joshua Robinson, colored, testified that he was in the company of Haight on Tuesday night; a crowd came from Twelfth street with a pair of wheels and stopped at Twelfth and Kater streets in front of a bonfire; one of the party said, "We are going to take this fire;" and some one replied they couldn't do it; then a brick was thrown and shots fired; a white fellow fired several shots.

James Lane, colored, testified that he was struck on the leg with a brick and heard several shots fired; saw Haight fall, but couldn't say who shot him.

Allen Ward (white) testified that he saw Haight and other colored men fighting at Twelfth and Lombard streets; subsequently a fight occurred at Twelfth and Kater streets, between a party of white and colored young men; Haight was standing near a fence when he was shot; witness was standing aside of Maguire at the time; he did not see the latter fire a revolver that evening; a black man came out of a tavern during the disturbance and fired four shots; he fired into the crowd in the street.

John Hipsol testified to seeing Haight shot, but couldn't recognize the man who fired.

William Grant deposed that the first shot fired took effect on the person of Haight; it was fired by a white person from the street; witness couldn't identify the person who fired the shot.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased; there was a gunshot wound one inch below and three-quarters of an inch to the left of ensiform cartilage; the ball passed inwards and downward through the left lobe of the liver through a fold of the small intestines, through the left kidney, and was found under the skin beneath the last rib on the left side, four inches from the spine.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound received at the hands of some person unknown.

Maguire was thereupon discharged from custody.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The will of Richard Jennings was this morning admitted to probate in the Register of Wills' office. It contains the following public bequests:—

To the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $500.

To the Pennsylvania Bible Society, $500.

To the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $2000.

To the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $2000.

To the Trustees of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, Christian street, above Third, a mortgage of $1000 on the property situate on Christian street sixteen feet south of Fourth street, the interest thereof to be paid to the Ladies' Provident Society of said church for distribution to the poor.

To the Southwark Soup Society, $500.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.—Last evening Michael McDonald was arrested at Twenty-fourth and Christian streets upon the alleged charge of attempting an indecent assault upon a young girl named Phebe Ewing. The prisoner had a hearing and was held for a further investigation before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—George Quinn has been held in $800 bail by Alderman Randall to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods. George keeps a junkshop in the upper section of the city, and the allegation is that he bought the brass boxes stolen from the Allison Car Works.

PERSONAL.—Colonel E. Gay, of the old 2d Dragoons, who made a gallant record during the war of the Rebellion, arrived in the city yesterday. The Colonel is one of the most gallant officers in the service.

FIRE.—At an early hour this morning, the produce store of A. L. Lane, Nos. 210 and 212 Callowhill street, was pretty well burned out. The fire was confined to the first floor, and a loss of about $1500 was sustained.

THE SÆNGERBUND will celebrate its anniversary this evening by a grand banquet and ball at its hall. The Sængerbund is one of our most popular musical societies, and the festival to be held this evening will doubtless be a very enjoyable affair.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Wilm & R R 7s 91	10 sh O C & A R... 44½
20 sh Read R...... 50½	100 sh Leh Nav St.. 33
300 do......ls. 50½	26 sh C & Am.R...
100 do.....b5.50·44	85wn..115¾
8 sh Cent Trans.. 51	

SECOND BOARD.

$1600 City 6s N.ls.102½	100 sh Read R...2d.50·44
600 sh Leh Nav..ls. 33	312 sh Leh V R..ls. 58¾
100 do.....b60. 33½	

DIED.

(*For additional Deaths see Fifth page.*)

WALLACE.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM WALLACE, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 Poplar street, on Thursday, 20th instant, at 1 o'clock.

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Having introduced STEAM-POWER ENVELOPE MACHINES into our establishment, we offer a full assortment of

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THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

French Successes at Sea

German Vessels Captured.

Prisoners Taken at Soissons.

News from the Dominion

The St. Clair Canal Trouble.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

German Vessels Captured by the French.

LISBON, Oct. 17.—Later dates from Rio Janeiro announce that the German schooners Lucia and Concordia have been captured by the French gunboat Homelin.

Prisoners Taken at Soissons.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin reports that by the capitulation of Soissons four thousand French prisoners fell into Prussian hands. The Prussian army was to enter the city on Sunday (yesterday).

Safety of the Frankfort.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The North German Lloyds steamer Frankfort, which left New York on the 28th of September, arrived safely at Bremen on Saturday evening. She encountered no French gunboats.

Prussian Strategic Movements.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Prussians have evacuated Beaugency. They blew up the viaduct there before marching out. The Prussians are still at Meung, but in small force. Three opening shots of the Prussian bombardment of Paris were fired from Belleville on Friday, the 14th instant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The St. Clair Flats Trouble.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Our Government has not yet been officially informed of the seizure of the St. Clair flats by the Canadian authorities. As soon as authentic representations shall be made, proper action will be taken in the premises.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Death of a Congressman.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 17.—A special to the *Whig* announces that the Hon. Robert Ridgeway, member of Congress for the Fifth district and former editor of the *Whig*, died in Amherst county last night at nine o'clock.

Steamboat Race.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 17.—The steamboat Natchez arrived here in sixteen hours and fifty-one minutes, beating the Lee's time twenty minutes. An enthusiastic reception was given by the citizens, with bands playing, fireworks, and cannon.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 17.—The pilot boat Slicer reports arrived at the capes ship Oliver Walsh, from Callao, and received orders for New York. Passed in, for Baltimore, brig Akjalm Hoide, from Malaga; brig Italia, from Ponce. Passed out, bark Manitou, for Arecibo; brig Edith, for Pernambuco; steamer Liberty, for Cuba.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅝; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 65; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93⅛; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 101; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 94⅛; Illinois Central, 135⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 112⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 41⅛.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Cotton firmer at 15⅛@15⅛c. Flour steady and fairly active; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7·00@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat steady and firm; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; common to fair, $1·15@1·35. Corn dull and irregular: white, 75@95c.; yellow, 85c.; Western mixed and white, 75@80c. Oats, 47@50c. Rye, 72@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $27. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 18c; clear do., 18½c; hams, 25c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky quiet at 90@91c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Policemen in Contempt.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

This morning, Lieutenant James Errickson and other police officers of the Second district had a hearing upon habeas corpus, being charged with contempt in disobeying a writ of habeas corpus issued on the evening of election day by Judge Paxson for the production of certain parties confined there.

Horace Gaw, Court Clerk of the Common Pleas, testified that the writ was issued by Judge Paxson, and went to the station house and inquired for Lieutenant Errickson, and was told he was not there; he then asked for the turnkey, and was told he was not there. An officer Freestone, was pointed out to him as the person in charge, and the writ was handed to him; he read it, or it was read to him, and some of the officers standing by received it with derision, and Mr. Gaw was forcibly put of out the door; some one cried "Lock him up," and he was immediately taken back and thrust into a cell; he was brought out after a short interval, and saw the Lieutenant, to whom he showed the writ; the Lieutenant took him to Alderman McCluskey, and during the hearing whispered in his ear, and the magistrate bound Mr. Gaw over to answer for a breach of the peace.

Upon cross-examination, Mr. Gaw said there was quite a crowd about the election poll, which was at the station house, but there was no violence among them, and they made no such threat as "Tear them out."

Several other witnesses to the occurrence testified to the same state of facts, some of them saying the officers handled Mr. Gaw roughly. They said Gaw was not leading a crowd, there being not more than six or ten persons standing about the door; that he did not cry "Tear them out," or make any threats of violence.

At the close of this testimony Mr. Cassidy, representing the officers, asked the court to indulge him for a day or two in order to look into this matter, and give the court what light upon it he could procure. It was an important affair, and, owing to his own illness, he had not had time to consider it or prepare a proper answer.

The Judge said it was a matter of serious weight, and therefore he would allow the time and postpone the matter until Saturday morning.

Another case, in which Sergeant Lynch, of the Fifth district, was charged with a similar contempt. It was sworn that a writ directed to Lieutenant Flaggerty, or whoever was in charge, was taken to the station-house for service, and the officer at the gate refused the person bearing it admission, but referred him to the Sergeant, who, upon reading the writ, said he was not in charge, and went immediately and found Lieutenant Flaggerty. The Lieutenant at once repaired to the Central Station, where the prisoner had been sent, and produced him before Judge Allison. His Honor said both officers had acted properly and promptly, and therefore he discharged them.

Highway Robbery.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

This morning two young men, named George Moore and William Thompson, alias Skinny Newton, were convicted of highway robbery. It was proven that one night Edward Snider, on his way home from work, stopped at a beer saloon at Third and New streets, and found the defendants there, who asked him to pay for their drinks. In order to avoid trouble he did so, and then went away. They followed him and seized him by the throat, threw him to the ground, and stole three dollars from him. Then they ran away, were pursued, captured, and at once identified. They offered no evidence in defense. The Judge remarked that if young men would only stop to consider what serious consequences were sure to attend their riotous conduct, there would not now be so many youths in our prisons. He sentenced them to three years in the County Prison.

Murder Trials.

During the session of Oyer and Terminer which will be begun next Monday, and will continue for two weeks, homicide cases will be tried in the following order:—

October 24—Charles Max.
" "—Patrick Callahan and Reddy Mullen.
" "—John Welsh and James Donnelly.
" 27—Mahoney and Claggett.
" "—Dennis Walton.
" "—George Blakely.
" 31—Golden and McClue.
" "—Charles Hanlon.
November 3—John Ayers.
" "—Adolph Fisher.
No date—Virginia Hubert.

The House of Correction Contract.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison, P. J.

Judge Allison this morning gave the following as his decision in the case of the House of Correction contract:—

William H. Cramer, for himself, as a competitor for the contract for the building of the House of Correction, and as tax-payer, prays an injunction to restrain the city of Philadelphia from entering into any contract with Richard J. Dobbins for the erection of the House of Correction, in pursuance of an award of the Committee of Councils.

The equity of the plaintiff's bill rests upon an allegation that he is the lowest and best bidder for the work which is proposed to be done in the erection and completion of the House of Correction, and that the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, acting for the citizens and tax-payers of the city, are required to award the contract to the person who offers to erect the buildings for the smallest sum of money.

The authority of Councils to provide a House of Correction is derived from the first section of the law under which proposals were invited by and submitted to the committee. The authority is general: "To provide by ordinance for the establishment of a House of Correction and Employment, and to erect suitable buildings for the organization and management thereof." There is here no express restriction placed on the exercise of a discretion with which the Councils are invested in carrying into effect the law which gives to them power to erect a House of Correction. The Councils are not directed to give the contract to the lowest or to the lowest and best bidder, except as it is to be inferred from the general obligation to administer the trust, which involves an expenditure of a large amount of money, with due fidelity to those whom they represent. To guard with care the interests of the tax-payers of the city is an obligation which rests upon Councils whenever they are required to appropriate public money. An abuse of this power when negligently or corruptly exercised may, doubtless, be restrained, and will be when a proper case is made out; but in the bill of the complainant no such charge is set up; the affidavits in support of the bill contain no intimation or suggestion of the kind, whilst in the affidavit of Mr. Dobbins it is asserted that no consideration of favoritism, personal, political, or pecuniary, in any way or in any degree, taints the transaction. This strips the case of the plaintiff of the only ground on which he could stand in support of his prayer for relief by injunction. Nor can the act of May 13, 1856, be called in to supply the weakness of his cause, by reason of the unqualified terms of the act under which proposals to build were solicited. The act of 1856 directs that no contract shall be awarded to any but the lowest bidder; but this Court decided in Comley vs. The City, 2 Philada. Reports, 194, that this requirement applied only to the general and annually recurring supplies of the city. The same interpretation is afterward given to the act of 1856 by Judge Sharswood, in McKnight vs. Kneass, at Nisi Prius, *Legal Intelligencer* of April 29; and by Chief Justice Thompson, in Murphy vs. The City, 25th *Legal Intelligencer*, 333. As the erection of a House of Correction and Employment is a special undertaking the act of 1856 has no application to it.

But on the merits we think the case is against the plaintiff. The Committee of Councils called for separate proposals for heating and ventilation, distinct from the proposals for building, reserving the right to reject all bids not satisfactory to them. Mr. Dobbins' offer is for the erection of the structure, $900,000; for heating, etc., $99,300—making a total of $999,300.

The plaintiff, Mr. Cramer, proposed to put up the buildings for $899,329; for heating, etc., $109,652·56—amounting together to $1,008,981·56, making a difference in favor of Mr. Dobbins of $9681·56.

The plaintiff contends, however, that as the call was for proposals for heating, etc., distinct from the offers to build, that Councils were bound to accept the lowest bid for each separate undertaking, and that as J. H. Sutherland's bid for heating and ventilating was $94,371, which, if added to plaintiff's bid of $899,329, would make but $193,700, that the contract ought not to have been awarded to Mr. Dobbins for a sum which is $5600 in excess of these two separate bids. This proposition is based on the assumed obligation of Councils to give the work to those who offer to perform it for the lowest amount of money, and to give it to different bidders, if their separate offers are less than a combined offer for both building and heating, etc.

We find no such requirement in the law; to hold this would take from Councils all discretion; leave them without power to discriminate between those who offer to contract as to experience, executive or pecuniary ability, reputation and character as builders, and, perhaps, even as to the manner and plan of heating and ventilating, the ways of reaching this result varying as nearly all of them do, there being nothing before us to show whether the proposals were based on the same plan for heating and ventilating or not.

An application was made to this court in January last to restrain the Board of Health from giving a contract to one whose offer for cleansing streets was larger in amount than that of plaintiff. The law required the award to be made made to the *lowest and best* bidder. We refused the application on the ground that the board were authorized to exercise a discretion in the selection of the persons who offered to do the work. A few days later the same question was raised before Chief Justice Thompson, in the case of Conner vs. The Board of Health, reported in the *Legal Intelligencer*, January 28, 1870, in which the same interpretation was given to the law which had been placed on it by this court, and the injunction was refused.

In the case before us, the act does not, in terms, even require that contracts shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, but gives a broad power to erect the buildings, and as there is not even a suspicion of a corrupt exercise of the direction given to Councils, the preliminary injunction is dissolved.

—The disease known as ship fever has appeared in an epidemic form at Eau Claire, Wis.

—A fortunate beggar, ninety-one years of age, who has been known for many years about the streets of St. Louis, has fallen heir to the Caruthers estate, at Portland, Oregon, which is estimated to be worth $500,000. The original owner of the property used to be known among trappers as "Wrestling Joe."

—At a recent meeting of the Medical Faculty of Baltimore, a very animated discussion arose on the subject of salt as a cure for fever and ague, but the idea of such treatment having proved effective in any well-developed case, was ridiculed by one and all. At the same time, we know of several instances in which an approaching chill has been checked by the timely application of salt to the soles of the feet.

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WITH LINGARD IN HIS SKETCHES.
Every Evening this Week.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. 10 17

PERSONAL.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., or Doctor J. N. Kerlin, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 13 6t*

FOURTH EDITION

LATER CABLE REPORTS.

The Advance on Tours.

Effect of the Orleans Capture.

Great Panic Among the People.

Bazaine a Republican.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Ex-Secretary Cox and the Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Advance on Tours.

LONDON, Oct. 17—Special to N. Y. *Telegram*.—Advices from Tours say the capture of Orleans had a very depressing effect. The conduct of the inhabitants of the captured city is said to have been admirable. The defeat is attributed entirely to the defective arms supplied to the tireurs and Nationals.

The Prussians have crossed the Loire and marched towards Tours. On this becoming known all the departments of the Government were in a state of consternation, and the excitement of the officials is indescribable. Books, papers, and all official documents and insignia were hurriedly put together and packed away into places of supposed security.

Large detachments of tireurs and Nationals were hurried off in the direction of Orleans and immediately followed by a strong body of Chasseurs de Vincennes, also *en route* for Orleans. The Southern Railroad depot was immediately besieged by families from the city eager to escape.

The railroad officials were compelled to run extra trains, the departure of which is officially announced.

Many of the persons departing are content to take with them nothing but what they could carry with them.

A Conundrum.

Since the false reports of victory that came here this morning the city has undergone a change that looks more like the work of the necromancer than the result of the intelligence that brought the unwelcome truth.

A Secret Mission.

TOURS, Oct. 17.—Keratry, who recently arrived here from Paris, will go to Paris on a secret mission. Lauriez has been sent to London on an important mission.

Gambetta

this morning started for Lyons and Besancon. This was in obedience to the petition of the journals and people of these cities.

A Review in Lyons.

The Prefect of Lyons yesterday reviewed 50,000 National Guards. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Bazaine Not a Bonapartist.

ROUEN, Oct. 16, via Tours, Oct. 17.—A brother of Bazaine has published a protest against the insinuation lately published that the Marshal is a Bonapartist.

Bazaine is not a Marshal of the Empire, but a Marshal of France. There is much enthusiasm here among the troops. All circumstances indicate that the enemy dare not advance in this direction.

FROM WASHINGTON.

German Fair.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Germans of this city are to commence a fair here this evening for the benefit of the Prussian wounded. Among those who have taken a prominent part in getting it up are the daughters of Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister. They have contributed largely in the way of fancy articles to be sold at the fair.

Secretary Cox and the Cabinet.

It is understood from a reliable source that there is nothing in the correspondence which took place between Secretary Cox and the President on the retirement of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet of an unpleasant character. It is of a mere formal nature and will be made public in a few weeks. The President is very much annoyed at stories which have been published to the effect that Cox and himself have had serious differences on political matters.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Remoff is detached from the receiving ship Independence and ordered to the Pacific fleet.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. G. Hobbs, from the Tallapoosa and ordered to settle his accounts.

Assistant Paymaster L. G. Boggs from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on November 2 and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

Cox, however, is very severe in denouncing both Cameron and Chandler, whom he blames for his misfortunes. Cox's friends say that, with Delano in the Interior and Douglass, the present Deputy Commissioner, at the head of the Revenue Bureau, Cameron will run both the Treasury and Interior Departments, with the view of having himself nominated for Vice-President on the next Presidential ticket.

Revenue and Navy Laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Intelligence has reached the Treasury Department of the arrival of the revenue cutter Reliance, Captain Selden, at her station at Sitka, from a very extensive cruise in the Arctic Ocean, Behring Sea, and touching at other important points along the coast, and performing other duties of great service to the Government.

He had seized the schooner Louisa Simpson, of San Francisco, in Rotzebue Sound, for violation of the revenue and navigation laws, and she would be returned for trial in case a court should be held in Sitka, according to the provisions of the late law of Congress, or if not, would be sent below for that purpose.

It is stated that the Alaskan coast is yearly visited by many other vessels for purposes of illicit traffic, and the revenue officers have determined to break up the practice at all hazards.

Commander R. C. Johnson is ordered to duty with the Coast Survey.

Question of Royalty.

William H. Barlow, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh Illinois district, a board of officers consisting of Colonel John E. Smith, unassigned, Major Silas Craspin, Ordnance Department, and Captain James McKiellon, 11th Infantry, assembled at the Ordnance Office in this city to-day to consider and recommend the amount of royalty which should be paid for the use of the Hoffman attachment for the bayonet scabbard, and the mode in which payment should be made.

Freedmen's Bureau.

Major C. E. Compton and First Lieutenant Charles Garretson, on duty connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, have been relieved and ordered home to await orders.

—An unprosperous love affair is said to have caused the suicide of Mr. Alvan Bronson, at Milford, Conn. The parents of his intended bride were opposed to the match, and he was too conscientious to set them at defiance.

—An agent of the French government is said to have been at Hartford, Conn., quite recently engaged in the purchase of small arms.